THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | FORWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 21. | SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1851. | NUMBER 51.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares; *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors of all kinds, Crockery Nails, &c., one door south of Smith Jackson's store, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. COMPTON. H. B. HAVERSTICK. L. N. TIBBALS.

G. ANDRE,

Agent of J. Andre Offenbach—Depot of Foreign MUSIC and musical Merchandize, wholesale and retail, No. 19, So. 5th St. ab. Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DR. C. BRANDES.

Physician and Surgeon—Office corner of State and Seventh Streets; Residence on Eighth Street, between French and Holland, Erie, Pa.

M. SANFORD & CO.,

Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight Exchange on the principal cities constantly for sale. Office in Beaty's Block, Public Square, Erie.

T. HERON STUART.

Surgeon and Physician—Office, corner of French and Fifth streets, over Moses Koch's store. Residence on Fourth street, one door east of the old Apothecary Hall.

R. T. STERRETT,

Has constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Liquors, Ship Chandlery, Provisions, Produce, &c., &c.; and sells Wholesale or Retail as cheap as the cheapest. No. 19, Cl. Reside Erie.

WM. S. LANE.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Revolutionary, army and Navy Pensions, Bounty Lands and claims for extra-pay, and all other business entrusted to me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

Office in Wright's Block on State street, over J. H. Fullerton's store. Erie, Oct. 19.

LAIRD & RUST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c., No. 1, Wright's Block corner of Fifth and State Streets.

WILSON LAIRD. LUCIAN RUST.

GALEN B. KEENE,

Fashionable Tailor, rooms over the store of Smith Jackson, Cheap Side. CUTTING done on short notice.

OLIVER SPAFFORD,

Bookseller and Stationer, and Manufacturer of Blank Books and Writing Ink, corner of the Diamond and Sixth street.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office on State Street, three doors north of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

J. D. McCLINTOCK,

Special and general Agency and Commission business, Franklin, Pa.

RUFUS REED,

Dealer in English, German and American Hardware and Cutlery. Also, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Iron and Steel. No. 3 Reed House, Erie, Pa.

W. J. F. LIDDLE & Co.

Blacksmiths, Carriage and Wagon Builders, State Street, between Seventh & Eighth, Erie.

L. STRONG, M. D.

Office, one Door west of C. B. Wright's store, up stairs.

DOCT. J. L. STEWART,

Office with Doct. A. Beebe, Seventh near Sassafras street. Residence, on Sassafras, one door north of Seventh st. Res

C. SIEGEL,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c., &c. Corner of French and Fifth Streets, opposite the Farmers' Hotel, Erie.

JOHN McCANN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, &c., Cheap Side, Erie, Pa.

☞ The highest price paid for Country Produce. ☜

J. GOALDING,

Merchant Tailor, and Habit-Maker.—Store, No. 3 Reed's block, (opposite the Bonnell Block) State Street, Erie.

J. W. WETMORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa

HENRY CADWELL,

Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, and Agent for the Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company—Office 3 doors west of Wrights store, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,

Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

T. W. MOORE,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6. Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 4 Wright's Block, State street, Erie.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 33 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,

Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

JOHN ZIMMERLY,

Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO & CO.

General Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie. E. J. Kelso & Co.

WALKER & COOK,

General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. Loomis. T. M. Avery.

CARTER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors east of State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary &c. &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid cleanness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,

Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

REMOVED.

LAIRD & RUST have removed their Store to No. 1, "Wright's Block," where they will be happy to see their old customer, and all who may favor them with a call.

Erie, April 19 tf

Select Poetry.

SPRING.

BY G. V. MAXHAM.

Like a maiden scattering flowers,
Comes the gentle spring again,
Singing wearily on her way
O'er the hill and o'er the plain.

Softly from the hooded skies
Falls the vivifying rain,
Calling forth the tender shoot
From the germinating grain;

And up with the cheerful lark,
Through the forests old and gray,
Strolls the merry lads and maids
Hunting for the flowers of May.

Round and round, and darting off,
Goes the bee upon her flight,
Gathering nectar from the flowers,
From the roses red and white;

And the swallow wild with song
'Neath the barn's protecting eave
Builds her lowly summer nest,
Weaving straw and withered leaves.

Like a leaf of beaten gold
Tremlous to the breathing air,
Lies the ruddy clover field,
Yielding odors rich and rare;

And like flakes of crimson snow,
Sporting with the wanton breeze,
Float the blossoms newly blown
From the blooming apple trees.

Glittering o'er the silver sand
Sings the merry water brook,
Charming all the listening fields
And the lonely forest nook;

Gently on its chrystal ways
Falls the shadow of the fawn,
As she comes to quench her thirst
At the daylight's golden dawn!

Welcome, welcome, gentle Spring!
Welcome to the weary heart,
For the joy that in thee dwells,
For the hope thou dost impart!

Boston Post.

Choice Miscellany.

TWO SCENES IN THE LIFE OF JOHN BODGER.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

SCENE THE FIRST.

In the year 1832, on the twenty-fourth of December, one of *those clear bright days that sometimes supercede* the regular snow, sleety, Christmas weather, a large ship lay off Plymouth; the Blue Peter flying from her mast-head, quarters of beef hanging from her mizzen-booms, and strings of cabbages from her stern rails; her decks crowded with coarsely-clad blue-nosed passengers, and lumbered with boxes, barrels, hen-coops, spars, and chain-cables. The wind was being with a hollow, dreary sound. Boats were hurrying to and fro, between the vessel and the beach, where stood excited groups of old people and young children. The hearse impatient voices of officers issuing their commands, were mingled with the shrill wailing of women on the deck and the shore.

It was the *emigrant ship*, "Cassandra," bound for Australia during the period of the "Bounty" system, when emigration recruiters, stimulated by patriotism and a handsome per centage, rushed frantically up and down the country, earnestly entreating "healthy married couples" and single souls of either sex, to accept a free passage to a land of plenty." The English laborers had not then discovered that Australia was a country where masters were many and servants scarce. In spite of poverty and poor-house fare, few of the Johnny Bull family could be induced to give heed to flaming placards *they could not read, or inspiring* harangues they could not understand. The admirable education which in 1832, at intervals of seven days, was distributed in homeopathic doses among the *agricultural olive branches* of England, did not include modren geography, even when reading and writing were imparted. If a stray Sunday school scholar did acquire a faint notion of the locality of Canaan, he was never permitted to travel as far as the British Colonies.

To the ploughman out of employ, Canaan, Canada, and Australia, were all "*furrin parts;*" he did not know the way to them; but he knew the way to the poor-house, so he took care to keep within reach of it.

Thus it came to pass that the charterers of the good ship "Cassandra," were grievously out in their calculations; and failing to fill with English, were obliged to make up their complement with Irish; who, having nothing to *fall upon*, but the charity of the poor to the poorer, are always ready to go anywhere for a daily meal.

The steamers from Cork had transferred their ragged, weeping, laughing, fighting cargoes; the last stray groups of English had been collected from the western countries, the government officers had cleared and passed the ship. With the afternoon tide two hundred helpless, ignorant, destitute souls were to bid farewell to their native land.

The delays consequent on miscalculating the emigrating tastes of England, had retarded until mid-winter, a voyage which should have been commenced in autumn.

In one of the shore boats, sat a portly man—evidently neither an emigrant nor a sailor—wrapped in a great coat and comforters; his broad brimmed beaver secured from the freezing blast, by a colored bandanna tied under the chin of a fat whiskerless face. This portly personage was Mr. Joseph Lobbit, proprietor of "The Shop;" farmer, miller, and chairman of the vestry of the rich rural parish of Duxmoor.

At Duxmoor, the chief estate was in chancery, the manor house in ruins, the lord of it an outlaw, and the other landed proprietors absentees, or in debt; a curate preached, buried, married, and baptized, for the health of the rector compelled him to pass the summer in Switzerland, and the winter in Italy; so Mr. Lobbit was almost the greatest, as he was certainly the richest man in the parish.

Except that he did not care for any one but himself, and did not respect any one who had not plenty of money, he was not a bad sort of man. He had a jolly, hearty way of talking and shaking hands, and slapping people on the back; and, until you began to count money with him, he seemed a very pleasant, liberal fellow. He was fond of money, but more fond of importance, and therefore worked as zealously at parish-business, as he did at his own farm, shop and mill. He centered the whole powers of the vestry in his own person, and would have been beadle, too, if it had been possible. He appointed the master and matron of the workhouse, who were relations of his wife; supplied all the rations and clothing for "the house;" and fixed the prices, in full vestry (viz: himself, and the clerk, his cousin,) assembled. He settled all the questions of out-of-door relief, and tried hard, more than once, to settle the rate of wages, too.

Ill-natured people did say, that those who would not work on Master Lobbit's farm, at *his* wages, stood a very bad chance if they wanted any thing from the parish, or came for the doles of blankets, coals, bread, and linsey woolsey petticoats, which under the provisions of the tables in Duxmoor church, are distributed every Christmas. Of course, Mr. Lobbit supplied these gifts, as chief shopkeeper, and dispensed them, as ruler an perpetual church-warden. Lobbit gave capital dinners: plenty smoked on his board, and pipes of negro-head, with jorums of gin punch followed, without stint.

The two attorneys dined with him—and were glad to come, for he had always money to lend, on good security, and his gin was unexceptionable. So did two or three bull-frog farmers, very rich and very ignorant. The doctor and curate came occasionally; they were poor, and in his debt at "The Shop," therefore bound to laugh at his jokes—*which were not so bad*, for he was no fool—so that, altogether, Mr. Lobbit had reason to believe himself a very popular man.

But there was—where is there not?—a black drop in his overflowing cup of prosperity.

He had a son whom he intended to make a gentleman; whom he hoped to see married to some lady of good family, installed in the Manor House of Duxmoor, (if it should be sold cheap, at the end of the Chancery suit,) and established as the squire of the parish.—Robert Lobbit had no taste for learning, and a strong taste for drinking, which his father's customers did their best to encourage. Old Lobbit was decent in his private habits; but, as he made money wherever he could to advantage, *he was always surrounded by a* levee of scamps of all degrees—some agents and assistants, some borrowers, and would-be borrowers. Young Lobbit found it easier to follow the *example of his father's companions* than to follow his father's advice. He was as selfish and as greedy as his father, without being so agreeable or hospitable. In the school-room he was a dunce, in the playground a tyrant and bully; no one liked him; but, as he had plenty of money, many courted him.

As a last resource, his father sent him to Oxford: whence, after a short residence, he was expelled. He arrived home drunk, and in debt; without having lost one bad habit, or made one respectable friend. From that period he lived a sot, a village rake, the king of the tap-room, and the *patron of a crowd of blackguards*, who drank his beer and his health; hated him for his insolence, and cheated him of his money.

Yet Joseph Lobbit *loved* his son, and tried not to believe the stories good-natured friends told of him.

Another trouble fell upon the prosperous church-warden. On the north side of the parish, just outside the boundaries of Duxmoor Manor, there had been, in the time of the great Civil Wars, a large number of small freehold farmers; each with from forty to five acres of land; the smaller, fathers had divided amongst their progeny; the larger had descended to oldest sons by force of primogeniture. Joseph Lobbit's father had been one of these small freeholders. A right of pasture on an adjacent common was attached to *these little freeholders*; so, with geese and sheep, and a cow or so, even the poorest proprietor, with the assistance of harvest work, *managed to make a living, up to the time* of the last war. War prices made land valuable, and the common was enclosed; though a share went to the little freeholders, and sons and daughters were hired, at good wages while the enclosure was going on, the loss of the pasture for the stock, and the fall of prices at the peace, sealed their fate. John Lobbit, our portly friend's father succeeded to his little estate, of twenty acres, by the death of his elder brother, in time of best war prices, after he had passed some years as a shopman in a great seaport. His first use of it was to sell it, and set up a shop in Duxmoor, to the great scandal of his former neighbors. When John slept with his fathers, Joseph having succeeded to the shop and savings, began to buy land and lend money. Between shop credit to the five-acred, and mortgages to the forty-acred men, with a little luck in the way of the useful sons of the freeholders being constantly enlisted for soldiers, *impressed for sailors*, or convicted for poaching offences, in the course of years, Joseph Lobbit became possessed, not only of his paternal freehold, but acre by acre, of all his neighbor's holdings, to the extent of something like *five* hundred acres. The original owners vanished; the stout and young departed, and were seen no more; the old and decrepit were received and kindly housed in the *work-house*. Of course it could not have been part of Mr. Lobbit's bargain to find them board and lodging for the rest of the days at the parish expense. A few are said to have drank themselves to death: but this is improbable, or the cider in that part of the country is extremely sour, so that it is more likely they died of cholic.

There was, however, *in the very centre* of the cluster of freeholds which the parochial dignitary had so successfully acquired, a small barren lot of five acres, with a right of road through the rest of the property. The possessor of this was a sturdy fellow, John Badger by name, who was neither to be cozzed nor bullied into parting with his patrimony.

John Badger was an only son, a smart little fellow, a capital thatcher, a good hand at cob house building—in fact, a handy man. Unfortunately, he was as fond of pleasure as his betters. He sang a comic song, till people's eyes ran *over*, and they rolled on their seats; he handled a stick very tidily; and, among the light weights, was not to be despised as a wrestler. He always knew where a hare was to be found; and when the fox hounds were out, to hear his view-halloo, did your heart good. These tastes were expensive: so that when he came into his property, although he worked with tolerable industry and earned good wages, for that part of the country, he never had a shilling to the fore, as the Irish say. If he had been a prudent man, he might have laid by something very snug, and defied Mr. Lobbit to the end of his *days*.

It would take too long to tell all Joseph Lobbit's ingenious devices—after plain, plump offers—to buy Badger's *acres had been refused*. John Badger declined a loan to buy a cart and horse: he refused to take credit for a new hat, umbrella, and waistcoat, after losing his money at Bideford Fair. He went on steadily slaving at his bit of land, doing all the best thatching and building jobs in the neighborhood, and enjoying himself without getting into any scrapes; until Mr. Joseph Lobbit, completely foiled, began to look on John Badger as a personal enemy.

Just when John and his neighbors were rejoicing over the defeat of the last attempt of the jolly parochial, an accident occurred which upset all John's prudent calculations. He fell in love. He might have married Dorothy Poulson, the blacksmith's daughter—an only child, with *better than two hundred pounds in the bank*, and a good business—a virtuous, good girl, too, except that she was as thin as a hurdle, with a skin like a nutmeg-grater, and rather a bad temper. But instead of that, to the surprise of every one, he went and married Carry Hutchins, the daughter of Widow Hutchins, one of the late freeholders bought out by Mr. Lobbit, who died poor old soul, the day after she was carried into the work-house, leaving Carry and her brother Tom, destitute—that is to say, destitute of goods, money, or credit, but not of common sense, good health, good looks, and the power of earning wages.

Carry was nearly a head taller than John, with a face like a ripe pear. He had to buy her wedding gown, and everything else. He bought them at Lobbit's shop.—Tom Hutchins—he was fifteen years old—a tall spry lad, accepted five shillings from his brother-in-law, hung a small bundle on his bird's-nesting stick, and set off to walk to Bristol, to be a sailor. He was never heard of again at Duxmoor.

At first all went well. John left off going to wakes and fairs, except on business; stuck to his trades; brought his garden into good order, and worked early and late, when he could spare time, at his two little fields, while his wife helped him famously. If they had had a few pounds in hand, they would have had "land and beeves."

But the first year twins came—a boy and girl; and the next a girl, and then twins again, and so on. *Before* Mrs. Bodger was thirty she had nine hearty, healthy children, with a fair prospect of plenty more; while John was a broken man, soured, discontented, hopeless. No longer did he stride forth eagerly to his work, after kissing mother and babies; no longer did he hurry home to put a finishing stroke to the potatoe patch, or broadcast his oat-crop; no longer did he sit whistling and telling stories of bygone feats at the fireside, while mending some wooden implement of his own, or making one for a neighbor. Languid and moody, he lounged to his task with round shoulders and sloughing gait; spoke seldom—when he did, seldom kindly. His children, except the youngest, feared him, and his wife scarcely opened her lips, except to answer.

A long, hard, severe winter, and a round of typhus fever, which carried off two children, finished him.—John Bodger was beaten, and obliged to sell his bit of land. He had borrowed money on it from the lawyer while laid up with fever, he had silently allowed his wife to run up a bill at "The Shop." When strong enough to work there was no work to be had. Lobbit saw his opportunity, and took it. John Badger wanted to buy a cow, he wanted seed, he wanted to pay the doctor, and to give his boys clothes to enable them to go to service. He sold his land for what he thought would do all this, and leave a few pounds in hand. He attended to sign the deed and receive money; when instead of the balance of twenty five pounds he had expected, he received one pound ten shillings, and a long lawyer's bill receipted.

He did not say much, for poor countrymen don't know how to talk to lawyers, but he went home like a drunken man; and, not hearing the clatter of a horse behind him that had run away, was knocked down, run over, and picked up with his collar-bone and two ribs broken.

The next day he was delirious; in the course of a fortnight he came to his senses, lying on a workhouse bed. Before he could rise from the workhouse bed, not a stick or stone had been left to tell where the cottage of his fathers had stood for more than two hundred years, and Mr. Joseph Lobbit had obtained, in auctioneering phrase, a magnificent estate of five hundred acres *within a ring* fence.

John Badger stood up at length a ruined, desperate, dangerous man, pale, and weak, and even humble. He said nothing; the fever seemed to have tamed every limb—every feature—except his eyes, which glittered like an adder's when Mr. Lobbit came to talk to him.—Lobbit saw it and trembled in his utmost heart, yet was ashamed *of being afraid of a pauper!*

About this time Swing fires made their appearance in the country, and the principal insurance companies refused to insure farming stock, to the consternation of Mr. Lobbit; for he had lately begun to suspect that among Mr. Swing's friends he was not very popular, yet he had *some thousand pounds of corn* stacks in his own yards and those of his customers.

John Badger, almost convalescent, was anxious to leave the poor-house, while the master, the doctor, and every official, seemed in a league to keep him there and make him comfortable, although a short time previously the feeling had been quite different. But the old Rector of Duxmoor having died at an early age of sixty-six, in spite of his care for his health, had been succeeded by a man who was not content to leave matters to his deputies; all the parish affairs underwent a new examination, and John and his large family came under investigation. His story came out. The new rector, pitied and tried to comfort him; but his soothing words fell on deaf ears. The only answer he could get from John was, "A hard life while it lasts, Sir, and a pauper widow, pauper children; Parson, while this is all you can offer John Bodger, preaching to him is of no use."

With the wife the clergyman was more successful.—Hope and belief are planted more easily in the hearts of women than men, for adversity softens the one and hardens the other. The rector was not content with exhorting the poor, he applied to the rich. Joseph Lobbit on behalf of John Bodger's family, and as the rector was not only a true christian priest, but a gentleman of good family and fortune the parochial, ruler was obliged to hear and to heed.

Bland and smooth, almost pathetic, was Joseph Lobbit. He was "heartily sorry for the poor man and his large family; should be happy to offer him and his wife permanent employment on his Hill farm, as well as two of the boys and *one of the girls*."

The eldest son and daughter, the first twins, had been for some time in respectable service. John would have nothing to do with Mr. Lobbit.

While this discussion was pending, the news of a ship at Plymouth waiting for emigrants reached Duxmoor.

The parson and the great shopkeeper were observed in a long, warm conference in the rectory garden, which ended in their shaking hands, and the rector proceeding with rapid strides to the poor-house.

The same day the lately established girls' school was set to work sewing garments of all sizes, as well as the females of the rector's family. A week afterwards, there was a stir in the village; a wagon moved slowly away, laden with father, mother, and large family, and a couple of pauper orphan girls. Yes, it was true, John and Carry Bodger were going to "Furrin parts," "to be made slaves on." The women cried, and so did the children, from imitation. The men stared. As the emigrants passed the Red Lion, there was an attempt at a cheer from two tinkers: but it was a failure; no one joined in. So staring and staring, the men stood until the wagon crept round the turn of the lane, and over the bridge, out of sight; then bidding the "wives" go home and be hanged to 'em, their lords, that had two pence, went to spend it at the Red Lion, and those who had not, went in to see the others drink, and talk over John Badger's "bouldness," abuse Master Lobbit quietly, so that no one in top boots should hear them—for they were poor ignorant people in Duxmoor,—they had no one to teach them, or to care for them, and after the fever, and a long hard winter, they cared little for their own flesh and blood, still less for their neighbors. So John Bodger was forgotten almost before he was out of sight.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

☞ One of the *old* fashioned attorneys practising in Indiana, insisted on arguing a case before Judge B., after it had been decided. The judge repeatedly told the unfortunate attorney that he would listen to no further argument on the case. "But, may it please your honor," says the advocate, "your honor will certainly hear an argument if your honor has decided wrong." "No," replied the judge, "if you desire to argue the case any more, take it to the court of errors." "May it please your honor, I don't see where in the devil I'd go to, for if this ain't a court of errors, I don't know where to find one."

☞ The following anecdote of Gov. Chittenden of Vermont, is related by a correspondent of the *Olive Branch*:

One day a man, who had some business with the Governor, arrived at his house on horseback. Seeing a roughly dressed man at work near the door, he pulled up, and called out: "I say sir, does Governor Chittenden live here?" The man nodded. "Very well, old fellow," said the rider, dismounting, "you hold my horse while I go into the house." He found Mrs. Chittenden, and stated that he had called to see the governor on very important business. "Well," replied the Governor's lady, "he is about here somewhere—I saw him a moment since." "Oh!" she added, looking out of the window, "*There's the Governor holding your horse!*"

Shifting the Responsibility.

We clip the following from the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune. It is one of the last of the way Hooper's stories, and to our thinking, one of the richest:

While attending court recently, in the adjoining county of Randolph, a friend who is fond of jokes of all sorts, and who relates them almost as humorously as "his Honor," gave us the following, vouching for the substantial, sub-lunar existence of the parties and their present residence "*in the county aforesaid.*"

Brethren Crump and Noel were both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and both clever, honest men who paid their taxes and debts as the same annually accrued, with a regularity at once christian and commendable. If, when settling day came round, brother Noel was "short," brother Crump was sure to be in funds: and on the other hand, if brother Crump fell "behind," brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church, and living only a mile apart, an intimacy gradually impened between them, so that at last they did not hesitate to speak in the freest and most familiar manner to each other, in regard to their respective affairs.

Now, it came to pass that brother Crump during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his "crop" of ten bales at a very fair price of 12½ cents per lb. It was more than he expected, and as the world was easy with him, he determined to invest, and did actually invest a portion of the proceeds of the sale of his cotton, in a barrel of whiskey; paying therefor at a rate precisely two pounds of middling cotton for one gallon of ditto whiskey.

Of course it was "borated in the settlement," that old man Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eyes more moist. The idea that brother Crump *was drinking too much*, diffused itself into the neighborhood, until as one might say it became epidemical.—People talked and talked, more especially "what few" of other denominations of Christians dwelt thereabouts.

Brother Noel was "sorter troubled" at the scandal which circulated about his brother, and friendly and especially regretted the injury it brought to the "society" at Sharon. So one morning he stopped over to brother Crump's and found the old man in a half doze in his little porch.

"Won't you take a dram?" asked brother Crump, soon as he was aware of the presence of his neighbor.

"Why yes, I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it."

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece.

"Don't you think, brother Noel," said Crump, "that spose it's a blessin?"

"Ye-s," responded Noel: "*perhs is a blessin' but* accordin' to my notion, it's a blessin' that some of us abuse."

"Well, now, brother Noel, who do you think abuses the blessin'?"

"Well, it's hard to say—but people talk—don't you think you drink too much, brother Crump?"

"It's hard to say—it's hard to say," returned Crump. "Sometimes I've thought I was a drinkin' too much—then again, I'd think *may be not*. What is man? A weak vessel of the dust! What the Lord saith, that shall be done! So I left it to the Lord to say whether I was goin' too far in spirits. I put the *responsibility* on him; I prayed to him if I was drinkin' too much, to *take away my appetite for spirits*."

"And," replied Crump, "I've prayed that prayer three times, and I believe it's done it! So I'm clear of the responsibility, any way."

"The Lord's will be done!" ejaculated Noel, and after taking another dram we left home, thinking all the way, how cleverly brother Crump had *shifted the responsibility*.

Imitating the Rich.

The practice of making the amount of other people's expenditures a standard for our own, is a very unsafe, as well as a ridiculous one: and has been the ruin of many a family. For it never happens that those who adopt this rule, look to the more discreet and economical than themselves, but only to the more vain and extravagant, or perhaps to such as possess means far more ample.

Mrs. ——, the wife of a humble mechanic, has taken for her pattern, a lady, possessing, aside from her husband's large property, a fortune in her own right. The difference in their circumstances, she never to have been taken into consideration by Mrs. ——; everything she is straitened up to the same point of style her rich neighbor.

Never can shreds of dress or furniture cut the latter procure, but the former must contrive to be supplied with a counterpart. Never can the one be known to have in contemplation a pleasure excursion or a visit abroad, but the other is at once seized with the necessity of setting off for somewhere without delay, no matter whether she has nothing in view beyond following her chosen copy.

Such folly on the part of Mrs. ——, as may well be supposed, invites the shafts of ridicule from every quarter where she is known. It chanced, recently that the rich lady, having lost her natural teeth, obtained an artificial set, at an expense of a hundred dollars or thereabouts. People wondered whether her neighboring neighbor would carry her imitative propensity so far as to knock out her own sound ones, and cause their place to be supplied with minerals. She did not do that exactly—but managed the affair in this way. She insisted on being allowed a sum of money equal to the cost of the teeth, to spend for her own individual benefit, as she might choose.

Few, it is to be hoped, are so weak-minded as to go to so great extremes as this female, yet very many there are, who suffer themselves to be measurably influenced by those around, regarding matters in which it is the part of wisdom to act with perfect independence. What is there in the circumstances of Miss A, having a new hat, or Mrs. B a new carpet, which calls for extra expense on the part of their neighbors?

In regulating your expenditures, look to the welfare of yourself and family—not to the eyes of people whose interests is in no wise at stake. Utterly disregarding the example of others, let your style of living correspond to your condition, be it ever so humble, thus will you be certain to gain the respect of all who in turn deserve your respect; which is surely of far greater worth than the blandishments of such as only care to bask in the sunshine of munificence, and who, should adversity come on the object of their professed friendship, would fly from it, as summer birds from a northern clime at the approach of winter.

Napoleon's Mother

The mother of Napoleon was of a very pleasing exterior, and always dressed like a young person, she generally wore a muslin gown, and a crown of artificial flowers surmounted her head. Her son often complained to her on the subject of her dress, as unbecoming one of her years, and too simple to appear in court. He commissioned Mme. Bacciochi to take his mother to the famous magazine of Lenormant, and there to make a provision of dresses and other things, suitable to his mother's rank and years. Madame Meret after much persuasion, at length consented to go, but she was shocked at the enormous charges, and persisted in leaving without expending a farthing. Mme. Eliso, however, remonstrated, and ordered stuffs to the amount of a thousand crowns, compelling her mother to take them: the good lady was ill for a fortnight afterwards with grief at having spent so much money.

Minding One's own Business.

Some years ago some-body offered a reward for an individual who always minded his own business.—Whether the reward was ever claimed or not is a matter of but little consequence at present, the offer itself was a very good hit at a very general propensity on the part of a large portion to meddle with that which does not concern them, or as is generally expressed—minding every body's business but their own. There is no practice so annoying, nor one which is more insulting, whether the medlesomeness is in the form of gratuitous advice or impertinent inquisitiveness. In the first place no sensible man ever accepts of gratuitous services of any kind in his business from any but his most intimate friends, and rarely from those. In the next place, when he desires advice or assistance of others, he always knows where to apply to get the proper kind of aid or counsel he may need. Every man is presumed to be the best judge of his own business, and he certainly has the strongest motives with making himself thoroughly acquainted with it. Interest is on one side to prompt his watchfulness and pecuniary risks in his undertakings; on the other to make him circumspect and cautious, and to arouse his judgment. To officiously interfere with his business is therefore an impudent assumption of better knowledge, which is seldom warranted by the facts, and *generally prompted by inordinate self-conceit and assurance.*

As rude and impertinent as is this conduct, there are still a great many who practice it, and set themselves up as censors who's their endeavors should be to receive instruction. Such people know all about every thing of which they are most completely ignorant. They can judge of a man's motives, foresee his aims, estimate his means, count his gains, calculate his losses, decide upon his enterprises, and, indeed, pass what they consider an infallible judgment upon his whole conduct and course, without having reliable fact to replace their judgement upon or warrant the conclusions at which they arrive.—This proclivity to meddlesomeness, if it does not produce *mischief*, is at least a misapplication of time, and attention misdirected, which, properly bestowed, might be productive of some good. There are a thousand secrets in nature yet to be explored, many important facts in science and philosophy which are yet to be investigated, a knowledge of which would enchance the reputation of the discoverer as much as it would benefit mankind.—This is a wide and profitable field open to all for the exercise of any superabundant time and talent, without being considered intrusive, and without fear of improper meddling with other people's business. Let those, therefore, who have more leisure time than they know what to do with, unless they meddle with their neighbors business, enter at once into this unexplored region, and produce something which will repay them for their pains and be of real service to mankind.—*Ledger.*

Our own Consequence.

We think of our own consequence; our talents; our attainments. We think what a breach will be made when we die. We think of the mourners who will gather around us, with broken hearts. We think of the solemn and procession that will go with us to the tomb; forgetting how seldom it is that the hearts of any considerable portion in a funeral procession are serious and solemn at all, or care anything about the dead. We look at our own affairs and press them forward, as if every thing else should give way to them, as if the world had no interest so great that they may not be required to yield to our convenience.

Now, how contrary all this is to truth and reality, it is hardly necessary to attempt to show. Few will care about it when we die; and the world at large will care nothing, and know nothing about it. A very little circle of friends will be affected—as a little circle of water is agitated when a drop of rain falls into the ocean. At the centre of that small circle of friends, there will be some deep emotion, and some tears of genuine grief will be shed; at a very little distance, the emotion will be fainter, and feebler, at a point but a little more remote there will be none, and soon, all the agitation there will have died away, as when the little drops of rain fall into the ocean—

> The gay will laugh,
> When thou art gone the solemn brood of care
> Plod on, and each one as before will chase
> His favorite phantom.—*Byron.*

A few friends will go and bury us; and then they will turn away to their own concerns, forgetful that we are sleeping in the grave. *Affection will rear a stone* and plant a few flowers over our grave—but the hand that reared the stone or planted the flowers will soon become unable to cut the letters deeper as they become obliterated, or to cultivate the flowers—and in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there.

No. "Old Mortality" will go to cut again those effaced words which told our name, and the time of our birth and of our death. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest value to any living being, nor will even momentary curiosity be excited to know who were that hair, or whose countenance *is delineated there.*

Don't You do it.

Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the compositors tell you to whistle louder—don't you do it.

When a clique of warm friends want you to start a paper to forward a particular set of views, and promise you a large quantity of fortune and fame to be gained in the undertaking—don't you do it.

When you are offered a great bargain, the value of which you know nothing about, but at which you are to get at half price *being it's you*—don't you do it.

When a young lady catches you alone, lays violent eyes upon you, expressing pop, in every glance—don't you do it.

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

When you are shinning it very expeditiously round town in search of somebody with something over, who can assist you with a loan, and you are suddenly anticipated by somebody who wants to borrow from you—don't you do it.

☞ A Dutch widower, out

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1851.

A Mistake.

The Fredonia *Censor* is mistaken in stating that the action of the Legislature in chartering the "Susquehanna and Erie Railroad company," and giving it the right of extending to the Ohio line, "shuts off the Franklin Canal Company," and "places" it in the power of the new Company "to shut off all communication west from Erie for a long time to come." All the rights the Franklin Canal Company ever possessed it now possesses, and is proceeding to exercise. So, also, the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Erie road, claim every right necessary to connect with the Ohio line. We have had, and have still, difference among ourselves, but of one thing the *Censor* can rest assured, that the people of Erie county are a unit as to the right and necessity of some company building immediately the Western road. The resolutions upon this point, passed at a meeting of our citizens, friends of both the rival companies west, on Tuesday evening, is conclusive as to public sentiment here.

The Gale.

The gale on Thursday was as severe as any that has occured upon lake Erie for a number of years We have not heard yet—(Friday morning,)—of any accidents, but we fear we shall before this paper reaches its subscribers. The steamers Diamond and Sultana road out the storm in our harbor in safety—so did several sail vessels, the names of which we have not learned. The Sultana came in from above in the height of the gale!

At three o'clock on Thursday we learned by telegraph that a large portion of the lower part of Buffalo was under water, and that much damage had been sustained.

We have not heard from Dunkirk, the terminus of the great New York and Erie rail road, and the "best harbor" on the Lake, but when we do, if there is a timber left to tell where a store-house or a dock existed, we shall be much mistaken.

☞ We are requested to say that an Educational Meeting will be held on Monday evening next in the Presbyterian Conference room.

"The Other Side."

We are willing to let the speeches of the Messrs. Galbraiths, Lowry, Reed and Walker, before the meeting assembled on Wednesday evening, at the Court House, to hear the "other side" of our western railroad questions, go before the people without a word of comment. We think to every unprejudiced mind, it was pretty evident that the billingsgate slang, the whining, cringing appeals in behalf of his wife and children, and the sophistical arguments the Honorable Senator from Erie used on Monday evening in defense and justification of his course during the past winter, proved a very poor investment Neither of the two gentlemen Mr. Walker so virulently assailed on Monday evening, the Messrs. Galbraiths, saw fit, or deemed it necessary in order to sustain themselves, to resort to the flagrage of the pot-house or the bully, but in a clear and lucid manner went on to make a plain statement of facts which carried conviction to the mind of every unprejudiced person. It is not necessary for us to follow them though in detail—the people were there to hear and judge for themselves, and they will judge. We were glad Mr. Walker attempted to answer the charges and facts paraded against him by the Messrs. G.s, for as he is wont to express it, his whole manner was "confirmatory evidence" that the shots hurled by his antagonists had taken effect. In a word, it was a most time and important conclusion to a most outrageous course of Legislative conduct. Mr. Lowry, who closed the discussion, was as usual, happy, pointed, sarcastic and severe, and more than once caused the "galded jade to wince." His allusion to the Honorable Senator's "long harbored antipathy to the Biddle family," from "old Nick" himself down to his cousins, was the unkindest cut of all. We are really afraid, if Judge Church was there, he will direct the Grand Jury next week to bring in a bill against him for "unnecessary cruelty, &c."

What is a "Selfish Policy?"

We hear a great deal from the New York papers about the "selfish policy of Erie." The Fredonia *Censor*, and its anonymous correspondents, talk about the policy of Erie in regard to the gauges of railroads running East and West, as one no other town would think of pursuing. Now, we beg leave to ask of these grumblers, these back-biters, what they consider a "selfish policy." We know what our readers teaches us is a selfish policy, and it is this. The eternal harping against Erie because she seeks by legitimate means to secure to herself the benefits arising from the break of guage between the Eastern and Western roads. This is a policy which has its origin in the most selfish and ignoble passion of the human breast. Because they cannot enjoy the benefits arising from such a break, their rampant selfishness and envy causes them to desire that none of their immediate neighbors should be so fortunate. Thus Fredonia would much rather Erie should enjoy it than it's immediate neighbor Dunkirk, but would prefer Cleveland to Erie. Buffalo is seeking to secure the break of guage, so is Dunkirk; so is Cleveland. There is no selfishness in their course, according to the *Censor*; but let it come Erie, situate on neutral ground, exactly halfway between the two width of tracks, seeks to so locate these different tracks must upon her soil, she is pursuing a "selfish policy." Were the Ohio and New York roads of the same guage, and she sought to make them change for her benefit, then Erie would deserve all and more denunciation than she now receives. But unless not the fact, Erie desires nothing that does not exist, and will exist somewhere let her course be as it may. In this state of the case, should Erie act otherwise, and magnanimously consent that Cleveland or Buffalo shall enjoy the benefits arising from the necessity which the different width of tracks of the Eastern and Western roads forces upon some place, she would be like that philosopher who was so far above the passions of humanity that he cared nothing for his principles or his interests. But Erie cannot be thus magnanimous even if she would. She is but a small portion of a great State—that great State has commercial interests as dear to her as the commercial interests of N. Y. are to her. Those interests demand that the Lake shore line of railway, connecting the roads of Ohio and of the other western states with New York, should possess no advantage over the Central railroad line connecting Philadelphia with the same territory. Unless the "selfish policy" of Erie is adhered to then, and the law of the State on that subject lived up to in good faith, great injury will result to the trade of this Central route, for that route has a similar break of guage at Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania is not prepared to be so magnanimous as this. But it is not necessary to waste words. The whole interest of the State is arrayed upon our side—state pride is with us—the *law* is with us,—common sense is with us—force is with us—and if the New York companies desire to reap the benefits of a Western connection they must reap the field with such a sickle as we prescribe, or not reap at all. If that is selfish, then Erie is selfish, and we glory in it. But it is not selfish—it is only her just rights, rights guaranteed by *law*, *contract* and geographical position. These she will never surrender, no matter what the sacrifice. This fact, the railroad operators in New York may as well understand first as last.

☞ O, Dear!—The *Gazette* says that after Gen Scott is "once in the field" it will "have no doubt of his success—even in the face of the 'a Ivance battery' opened upon him by such prints as the Erie *Observer*!" Now that is very unkind in the *Gazette*, very! To call a letter written by its own candidate the "advance battery" of "such a print as the Erie *Observer*."

☞ That able and fearless Democratic journal, The *Pennsylvanian*, has been enlarged and otherwise materially improved. We rejoice at these evidences of business prosperity, and hope that its circulation and influence will continue to increase so long as it remains the faithful, consistent and patriotic champion of the National Democracy that it now is.

John H. Walker upon His Knees.

According to announcement, on Monday evening last, Mr. Walker appeared before a meeting of his constituents to explain his course in the Legislature in regard to our rail and plank roads, and the above heading is a correct description of the position the Honorable Senator occupied upon that occasion. He was no longer the great I AM of his party—he was no longer "I am sir oracle; when I ope my mouth let no dog bark," but he appeared before them as a criminal pleading for mercy. He was upon his knees! No language can portray the spaniel-like appeal of this heretofore bully of the political rostrum for a stay of judgment. He told them he was a husband and a father, and for the sake of his wife and children, if not for his own, he implored the people to hear his defense and explanations before they condemned. We certainly did not expect this. We had no idea that a man who pride himself so much upon his boldness and independence of character, would deem it necessary to exact the John Rogers, and parade his "wife and nine small children" before an audience in order to excite sympathy. But so it was, and it was unfortunate. Unfortunate, because it could not but subject those to the ridicule of a thoughtless and unfeeling crowd who, of all others, he should have sought to protect. But enough; if the Senator from Erie is satisfied, we certainly should not complain, for the great point is gained. That spirit which has heretofore ruled with a high hand, has been forced to succumb before the popular will. It may do him good, and I we trust it will, for he has need of reform. But to the Honorable Senator's defense.

He commenced by attempting to explain his course towards the Edenboro plank road by stating that he had received petitions, signed by over six hundred citizens of the county, praying that no further legislation be granted to that company; whereas, in regard to the other roads for which he had procured acts, no one had objected.—This is all very true, Mr. Walker, but it is not the *whole truth*. The Honorable Senator forgot to say to the meeting that upon the other hand petitions, as numerously signed by equally as good citizens, and as deeply interested in all that pertains to our prosperity, were presented asking that the necessary legislation might be granted to the Edenboro plank road. He kept this fact in the dark. He had not a word to say about the public meetings held for the same purpose in Erie, McKean and Washington, the proceedings of which were duly forwarded to him. Not a word. But, he took particular pains to impress his hearers with the idea that his whole course towards the Edenboro road was dictated by a desire to obey the public voice as heard through those petitions. Very well; let that fact be borne in mind and we will see where it lands Mr. Walker. But there is another point which the Honorable Senator did not explain, and which the meeting assembled to hear explained. One year ago he was so anxious that the turnpike should be granted to the Waterford plank road that he carried a bill through the Legislature, tacked on to the tail of a Divorce bill, granting said road that privilege; the Waterford plank road did not avail itself of such permission, but the Edenboro road did; supposing of course that the necessary legislation to make it legal, if it was not already so, would be granted. But lo! a change came over the spirit of Mr. Walker's dream. It became necessary that certain men should be crushed, and consequently what John H. Walker did in 1850, in 1851 John H. Walker refused to do. These are very important items in the account which the meeting on Monday evening was called to settle. Yet, this man who was heralded as able and capable of clearing up all charges against him, was as dumb as an oyster in regard to them. Poor Walker; even his "wife and nine small children" cannot save him.

From the plank roads he branched off to the consideration of his course towards our railroads. And here we thought him peculiarly lame. He based his action in this particular upon the hypothesis that the Franklin Canal Company had conspired with operators in Ohio and New York to run the New York and Erie guage through this State to Cleveland, and to prevent this he introduced and procured the passage of the guage bill.—Even if such a conspiracy ever existed,' which, however, he by no means proved, then, according to Mr. W's own showing, he ought to have ceased his efforts at legislation when the guage bill became a law. But Mr. W. did not prove, or even make out a respectable plea, in favor of this charge of conspiracy on the part of Franklin Canal Co. alluded to. His first evidence of the conspiracy was that of the 'friends of the Franklin Canal Company" opposed the guage bill. This, Mr. Walker called "strong confirmatory evidence," but in five minutes after he asserted boldly, as he had previously done in a letter to the *Gazette*, that the Franklin Canal Company *had no friends in the Legislature*—"*not one*" It is not often one sees a Lawyer thus ruthlessly strangle his own witness, yet Mr. W., as great a lawyer and logician as his friends profess to look upon him, did so on Monday. The friends of the Franklin Canal Company did so-and-so in the Legislature, says Mr. Walker; but in five minutes, the same mouth proclaims that the Franklin Canal Company had no friends in the Legislature—"not one." We leave Walker to eat Walker, and proceed. His next evidence was that the Franklin Canal Company had entered into an arrangement with the Ohio road to unite—to consolidate—to become part and parcel of that company,—and that the Legislature of Ohio had passed an act allowing that company to lay down any width of track it pleased. This is just no evidence at all; but suppose it is; when the guage bill became a law, such design, if it was ever entertained, was frustrated; and hence Mr. W. should have ceased his efforts at legislation. Certainly, Mr. Walker is Lawyer enough to know that no accused person or company can be put in danger for the same offence. Mr. Walker had put the Franklin Canal Company in jeopardy by his guage bill—his frustrated the designs he attributes to it—but he was not satisfied, and he attempted to destroy it in another way; and how he comes before an audience of intelligent men and gives *a guessed at design* on the part of the Franklin Canal Company *before* the guage bill passed, as his excuse for attempts at legislation against it *after* it had become a law. Verily the Honorable Senator's logic is lame. But it is not the only place he was lame. It will be recollected by the reader that he based his whole course towards the Edenboro plank road upon his desire to obey the will of his constituents as expressed through certain numerously signed petitions. Well, after the guage bill became a law, to the passage of which nobody objected, he attempted the legislation for which he is now arraigned before the bar of public opinion. This attempt created the most intense excitement here and in the western part of the county; public meetings were held, petitions were signed, telegraphic dispatches from our business men and private letters were written and sent on, all appealing to him to desist. If ever public opinion was unerring in one direction it was in this case; and it pointed contrary to the course the Senator from Erie, hence he did not obey it—he disregarded it—defied it! Now how stands the Honorable Senator! In one breath he excuses his conduct by pointing to public opinion as expressed through petitions, but in the next he defies this same public opinion as expressed through the same channel. Verily, we say again, we do not wonder that one so pressed for an excuse should enact the John Rogers, and seek for sympathy through his family. We are done—we might pursue the inconsistencies of the Honorable Senator further, but our time and room is worth more than the game!

☞ TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION!—Of all the volcanic eruptions, that of Mount Hecla, in 1783, was the most severe. It proceeded from the Skapta Jackul Peak, and spread desolation and death throughout the whole of Iceland. Nine thousand souls perished from starvation; the fires of the mountain burning up all vegitation. And now having stated these interesting facts, we would say go to Justice's low price clothing store, Reed House, all ye who want a cheap and elegant spring fit-out.

☞ Mr. Webster, on Tuesday of last week briefly addressed the citizens of Boston. The meeting was a spontaneous one! held in front of the Revere House for the purpose of rebuking the Board of Aldermen of that city. The gathering is represented as a large and enthusiastic one, the ladies crowding the windows of the hotel to listen to the eloquent remarks of the speaker. Daniel has not given up the hopes of becoming the successor of Mr. Fillmore.

The Cost of Partyism.

The people of Erie pay more to support, "in riotous living," the tools of party than any similar number of tax-payers in the United States. And why? Simply because Partyism, in its worst and most slavish form, rules their municipal elections from Burgess to High-Constable. There never was a community in the dark ages, when the voice of the Father Confessor was all powerful for weal or for woe, so completely priest-ridden as the tax payers of Erie are party ridden. This is bold talk, and we have no doubt some will elevate their eyebrows and spread out their hands in holy astonishment at our temerity in making the assertion, nevertheless it is as true as the proposition that two and two make four! We don't say that the whig party is to blame for this state of things; by no means! It is the tax-payers themselves. The Whig party does just as every other party *has*, and *will do*, when continued in power for such a length of time—becomes corrupt and regardless of the people's wants! For this we say the party is not to blame. It is the tax-payers themselves. They have adhered so strict to party lines—have paid so little heed to the historical truth we have alluded to, of the corruption engendered by the continued success of party—that the behests of that party, no matter at what cost of both money and self-respect, are as implicitly obeyed as though they were the commands of Omnipotence. Occasionally there has been faint efforts on the part of some to break loose from this thraldom—to think, act and vote for themselves—but the strong arm of power has soon drove the rebels back to their posts, and thus the wheels of this party Jugernaut have rolled on as before.

Do we want evidence of the high-hand with which the partizan government of this Borough is disposed to rule us, we have but to look at the course the Council has chosen to pursue in regard to the High-Constable and the Supervisor of the Streets since the spring election. Party tactics secured the renomination of Mr. Foster by the Whig Caucus for the office of High Constable, but as there had been considerable complaint of the manner he had discharged the duties of Supervisor of the Streets, a strong feeling was formed against his re-election, and on the day of the election the people decided that he should be superceded by Mr. Landon, who ran as a volunteer. Of course, every body supposed there would be an end of Mr. Foster and his gang of "bird scratchers," but not so. The rejected of the tax-payers was a good party-man; he was reliable when party work was to be done; whereas, the choice of the tax-payers, was the exact opposite; he voted as he pleased, minded his own business, never meddled with caucus tactics, or suffered himself to become the tool of party, hence this party Council determined that the will of the people should be disregarded. For years the person who accepted the office of High-Constable had regularly been appointed Supervisor of the Streets by the Council. Indeed, no one could be found to accept the former unless appointed to the latter. This precedent, however, this party Council set at defiance; they swore in Landon as High Constable, but continued Foster upon the Streets. This, too, in the face of the fact that the change was made by the people for the very purpose of securing a new administration upon the streets. If partyism can go farther than this we should like to know it.

But this is not all. We have other facts in the history of the partizan administration of the affairs of this borough that are equally black, and which show, at least, peculation if not actual fraud *somewhere*. It is well known, we presume, to every tax-payer, that the Borough has been sued a number of times for debts during the past year: and the excuse of the "powers that be" for thus allowing cost to be made, and thus adding to the expense of the government, was that there was no money in the treasury to meet these just demands. Well, is this so? Let one fact suffice. At the last election the Treasurer for the past year was elected Burgess; consequently a new Treasurer was chosen. Of course, says the tax-paying reader, the old Treasurer had no money to pay over to the new. Not so fast, Mr. Tax-payer—the old Treasurer of a town that has been sued repeatedly for a year—whose property has been sold under the hammer to satisfy just claims—paid over to the *new* Treasurer the sum of *seventeen hundred dollars!* Isn't this a beautiful commentary upon the partizan administration the affairs of this Borough? Does'nt it call in thunder tones for a new administration of affairs—for a cleaning out of the Augean Stable—for a general sweep of the Market-House dynasty! But we are not done with the doings of our municipal government, and its party peculations. We have said that the property of the Borough had been sold under the hammer, and that, too, but a short time previous to the paying over by a retiring Treasurer to his successor of the sum of $1700. We refer particularly to the sale of a Water-Lot belonging to the Borough not long since. That Water Lot, the property of the people, was advertised by a *party* sheriff in *party* papers, and was sold—whom think you to? Who think you bid off this property of the people for a mere song, when the people's money was lying idle in the hands of the people's Treasurer? Why the people's most humble servant, the 'Clerk of the Council! Now, we don't blame the Clerk of the Council—not a bit. He has just as good a right to pluck a feather or two from the back of that dear patient old goose, *the public*, as any body—but certainly the tax-payers of Erie must be struck with worse than judicial blindness if they suffer many more such quills plucked from their wings.

Of course those whose bread-and-butter is dependent upon *party* loafly or who are in expectation of hereafter receiving a goodly slice of that nutricious article from the hands of *party*, will raise the cry that all this is "a pack of Lo-co-fo-co lies;" but we appeal to the tax-payers of Erie if there is not enough evidence of what we have said, known to all, to make it prudent in them, at the coming charter election, to bring into the city government a few officers unconnected with the "Market-House clique." In a word our new city government ought to be watched. We don't care whether such "watchers" are of the Whig or Democratic school of politics, only so they are not politicians by trade. What we have written has been dictated by no unkind feeling towards any of the present authorities, or with the remotest design of making political capital, but that the tax-payers of Erie may understand the exact state of affairs, and so understanding be enabled to act for the best.

Excitement in Michigan.

A gang of desperados have been arrested in Jackson county, Michigan, who have, for a year or two, been engaged in counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, bulglary, robbery, and every conceivable crime. Their last plan was to destroy the railroad depot at Niles, and another device was to place under the railroad track a torpedo, contrived to explode as the cars passed over it, and blow the train to atoms. They were detected by an employee of the company, and thirty-three men were arrested at Leona. Among them are 3 justices of the peace, 5 physicians, 1 judge, and 4 constables. Their leader was Joe Dows, who lately passed through here to Pittsburgh, on a requisition from Governor Johnson. Since then, O. D. Williams, of New York, has been the leader.

Death of Com. Barron.

The telegraph announced some time since, the decease at Norfolk, on the 21st inst., of the venerable Commodore Barron, the senior captain of the United States Navy. He was a native of Virginia, and entered the navy March 19th, 1798. His present commission dates May 23d, 1799. Commodore Barron has seen much service, though his opportunities of distinction were not so frequent as might have been expected. The affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, and the subsequent controversy and the fatal duel with Decatur, are matters of history which it would be unprofitable now to disturb. Commodore Barron was eighty-three years of age. By his death Commodore Charles Stewart, of this State, becomes Senior Captain of the Navy.

☞ The snow of Thursday knocked all the poetry and romance out of May-day and May Queens. Even our usually romantic and sentimental contemporary of the *Gazette* could'nt raise so much sentiment as a half frozen Leplander. We trust the white blossoms from the clouds had no bad effect upon the newly budding fruit.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting, according to previous notice, held at the Court House, on Tuesday Evening, the 29th ult. Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett was appointed President, James C. Marshall and Presley Arbuckle, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and James C. Reid, Secretary.

G. A. Elliot, Esq. addressed the meeting, explained the object of it, moved that a *Committee of five* be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which was adopted. The chair appointed Geo. A. Elliot, Col. I. Camp, Wm. A. Brown, C. B. Wright, M. Whallon, Esq., who retired and Mr. Marshall was requested to address the meeting, after a few remarks, he concluded by calling upon Mr. Hinckley, of Westfield, to address the meeting. After he had concluded, the Committee, through their Chairman, Geo. A. Elliot, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have recently heard, and have reason to believe that the New York and Erie Railroad Company have abandoned their intention of extending a road with a six foot guage from Dunkirk to the State Line, and have compromised with the Buffalo and State Line Company, by which a Railroad with a guage of four feet ten inches *is* to be made to the State Line, with the evident intention of *compelling* the Erie and North East Company to adopt a similar guage, and thereby secure a continuous route from Buffalo to Cleveland:

And Whereas, the said two Companies in the State of New York, have in their mutual rivalry, by various negotiations among themselves, manifested a fixed determination to pass over the Erie North East Railroad with such guage as would suit their own interest, regardless alike of the solemn contract fairly and anxiously entered into by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as also of the feelings and wishes of the people of this County, heretofore publicly expressed, and worse than all, in defiance of the law of our State, passed during the last session of our Legislature, fixing the guage at six feet or four feet eight and a half. Therefore

Resolved, That we will aid and sustain, by every means in our power, the Erie and North East Railroad Company, in exacting compliance on their contract with the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and more especially we will *support* and maintain the laws of our State, requiring the guage of *all* Railroads running East from Erie to the N. Y. State Line, to be either six feet or four feet eight and a half, and those running West from Erie to the Ohio State Line, to be four feet and ten inches.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of the Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad, and are much gratified to learn from them that they cheerfully acquiesce in the obligations of the law, fixing the guage of their Road, and will be ready to comply with their contract with the New York and Erie Rail Road Company.

Resolved, That should any Railroad Corporation in the State of New York or Ohio, in opposition to the interest and feelings of this County, and in violation of the laws of the State, "*attempt*," by any *sinister influence*, to cause a track to be laid for any *other guage* than such as are authorized by law we pledge ourselves individually, and collectively, to devote our time and money to sustain our own laws and our own interest on our own soil.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lowry, was adopted.

Resolved, That the people of this County are in favor of a Western connection by a four-foot ten inch track, and will sustain all efforts to construct it, and meet Ohio upon her guage, and it will be completed as soon as they are prepared to meet us.

A Newspaper Case.

We copy from the *Ledger* the following report of a case tried in Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, a few days ago, in which Major Freas, of the Germantown Telegraph was plaintiff. We are glad to see that he gained a verdict without difficulty, in accordance with the common sense rule that when newspapers are left agreeable to order, subscribers are bound to pay for them. The case is of some importance to that numerous class of very respectable individuals who consider it no crime to cheat a printer:

Philip R. Freas vs. Jacob Kurtz.—This was an action to recover the value of twelve years' subscription for the *Germantown Telegraph*, amounting to $30, on which a credit of $7,50 was allowed. This paper was ordered by the defendant, who is now Coroner of the county: at the time of the subscription he was a victualler, and had his stand in Callowhill street market. He directed a paper to be left at a Tavern near at hand; at the place mentioned it has been served ever since, until a year ago, when it was discontinued. The defence was, first the statute of limitations—and secondly that the paper was served at the tavern long after the defendant had quitted the market. His residence was known to the plaintiff, and it was argued the paper should have been served there, and that defendant was not liable for it. To the *statute of limitations*, it was replied that defendant had made payments within the six years.

The Judge charged the Jury that the defendant having ordered the paper to be left for him at a certain place, was responsible for it as long as it was left there—It was not the duty of the publisher to follow the subscriber from place to place, but it was the province of the latter to notify the publisher when he wished the paper to be discontinued, or the place of its service changed.—Verdict for plaintiff, $22,50.

☞ The *Gazette* is writing about "Erie and Her Prospects," "by means of Railroads and other improvements." We apprehend the *Gazette* will have to write such articles for some time before it will bring Erie back to the prosperous point she held in prospective previous to the meeting of the last legislature. We like to hear the advocates of the conduct of the Senator from Erie talk about our "railroad prospects!" it reminds us much of a boy whistling in a grave yard to keep up his courage. When Erie is back to the point she was last Fall in relation to rail and plank roads, articles about "Erie and her prospects" will have more of the ring of the pure metal. As it is, they sound much like the jingle of bogus coin.

☞ Three children were playing in the woods in Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, last week, when they came upon the lifeless body of a woman with legs and arms cut off. They told their story to their father and mother when they went home, and to some of their neighbors. Search was made the next day, but no body was found. Suspicion is fastened on the father of these children, who probably secreted the body after it was seen. His name is Herridan.

☞ The *Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard* says: "Several ladies appeared in the streets yesterday with dresses of very *laconic* pattern, and pantaloons *a la Turk*. The new style looks decidedly tidy and neat, and imparts to the wearer quite a sprightly and youthful appearance."

☞ Tupper admires Mill's statute of Jakeson. The editor of the Richmond Whig does not. So the latter thinks the former a blockhead, and his celebrity "Tupper's shallow." "What Tupper said," in re-joinider appeareth not yet.

☞ The West Chester Village Record, relates the following:—The mother of George Pharoah, recently visited her son, now under sentence of death in the jail of Chester county, and in her conversation stated to him that before his trial she had a remarable dream. She said she dreamed she came to West Chester and bought a bonnet. On putting it on, she discovered that instead of being trimmed with ribbons it was trimmed with *ropes!* This was before George's conviction. She considered the ropes so ominous of George's fate, that she hastened home without the bonnet.

☞ Among the Patents recently granted, we notice one to Thos. J. Sloan, of New York. "For *apparatus for setting up tenpins!*" There, we thought our name would be immortalized some day. "Set 'em up."

☞ The Wilmot Proviso has assumed a new form in Pennsylvania. Hon David Wilmot is to be *provided* with a Judgeship.—*Ex paper*.

Yes, and that, too, by the manoeuvering of Governor Johnston and the whig members of the late Legislature. Verily, the laborer is worthy of his hire.

☞ A relative of the Fox family in Syracuse has publicly stated that she was taught by one of the Fox girls how to produce the rappings; that the secret was given to her on the promise that she would become a medium. She states that it is done by the toes and knees.

☞ Hon. John W. Davis is spoken of by the *Mississippian*, a leading Democratic paper, for the Presidency; and it says that he would get the electoral vote of every southern State. Pretty well to begin on, but we guess it is not enough.

☞ General Winfield Scott is still suffering, it is said, from disease contracted in the Mexican campaign. The Louisville Journal says he would have protracted his stay in that city had not the feeble state of his health made it advisable for him to hasten southward.

☞ It is stated in our Western exchanges that a heavy emigration is going forward towards Oregon—The emigrants are principally from Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan.

☞ The patent for Paine's Light taken out in England, is published in the Scientific American of this week This light was patented on the 12th of June last, but has only been recently enrolled.

☞ The Boston *Times* closes a long eulogistic article on Mr. Barnum, by saying that he owes his fortune to as proper, judicious and liberal plan of advertising in the newspapers.

A BOY'S HEAD CUT OFF—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We are informed of a dreadful occurence that took place on Friday afternoon last, on the Little Miami Railroad, at the "Grave! Bank," two miles this side of Morrow. The lumber train had passed along a few minutes before the passenger train for Springfield came along, and as it was making the curve there, the engineer saw, when within about thirty yards, a body apparently asleep on the track! The whistle was blown, and every effort was made to prevent the disaster, but to no purpose. The wheels of the locomotive were fatal to the sleeper, instantly severing the head from the trunk! It was ascertained that the person thus sent to eternity was a youth who had been loitering around the Gravel Banks for several days, but who he was or where he came from, no one could tell. His body was lying inside the rails, his head resting on one rail for a pillow. The gentlemanly superintendant, Mr. Clements, procured a coffin, and had the remains decently buried.—*Cin. Com.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN GREEN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion of the 5th inst., contains a long account of the elopement of the wife of a planter in Florida, with a Mississippian from Hancock county, by the name of Hardly, who was living in Florida. The guilty wife assisted her paramour to steal from her injured husband, a negro boy, a pair of horses and carriage, and some other property, with which they started for the residence of Hardly's mother, in Hancock county, Mississippi, which point they safely reached. The outraged husband finding himself robbed of property as well as his wife, made preparations to pursue, a friend named Smith was delegated the task of pursuing the fugitives. Smith traced them to Green county, Mississippi, where he learned they had arrived in Hancock, and were at the residence of Hardly's mother. The assistance of a couple of resolute men was obtained; and the three made a descent on the house, and entered the room where Hardly and his guilty companion were found before he was aware of their presence.

Hardly came near making good his escape from the three. But a blow with the butt of one of the guns knocked him down, when he was securely bound. The property was recovered, but the woman declined going back to Florida and was left.—The party returned to Green with their prisoner, when Smith dismised his assistants, and after ironing his legs, took his seat by the side of Hardly in the carriage, the negro boy riding on Smith's horse. Two miles from where he left his assistants, Smith was afterwards found murdered, his money all taken as well as one of the carriage horses, and Hardly and the negro gone. The conclusion is that the negro, who had imprudently been permitted to carry a bowie knife, stabbed Smith from behind, and then relieved Hardly, and that the latter, as his hands were loose, also assisted.

SOMETHING TO BE EXPLAINED.—On Saturday morning last, a clerk in the Philadelphia post office was detected with the *mail received on that morning* from Vicksburg, Miss., secreted in the breast-pocket of his great coat. There was, of course, a great stir in the office. The postmaster, the government agent who has charge of the depridation department, a number of the clerks, and the young man charged with the crime, were assembled toge her; high words passed; threats, criminations, and recriminations, but it all amounted to nothing, for the guilty party was allowed to go unmolested. More than this, he was not suspended until the matter should be investigated. Yesterday morning he made his appearance in the office to perform his duty the same as if nothing had happened, and would have been permitted to do so, if the *clerks* in the office had not had more regard for the public interest and their own safety than the authorities in that establishment.—*Pennsylvanian*.

MURDER IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.—A party of men and boys, in Shenango township, Lawrence county, were engaged in serenading a newly married couple, one evening last week, when a man presented himself at the door of the house with a pistol in hand, whereupon the crowd dispersed, except one young man, named Thomas Morues, who was shortly afterwards found dead near the dwelling. How he came by his death is not known. We know the deceased well; he was a poor, inoffensive creature, and doubtless enticed by others to go upon the expedition which resulted in his premature death.—Let this be a warning to others who would engage in such unlawful sport.—*Beaver Star*.

SHOCKING OCCUARENCE.—On Tuesday last, the 22d inst. four little boys, living at Frankville, in Cattaraugus co., were amusing themselves by digging wells, on the banks of the Ischua creek, a small stream running through the village, and finding some roots, three of them commenced eating them. A son of Mr. James Worden, a lad five years old, was immediately seized with convulsions, and died in about half an hour. Another lad, son of Elder Towsley, died in the greatest agony about three hours after eating. Another son of Mr. T., who had eaten, though not entirely out of danger, is likely to recover. The poison proves to be wild parsnip root. A child, in this city last week, was taken violently sick after eating some roots which she had picked up in the road near the market. It is supposed to have been wild parsnip root, though it was not known for what purpose it was in town. Fortunately the child had not partaken of sufficient quantity to produce serious consequences. Parents should carefully refrain their children from tasting such things.—*Buff. Republic*.

THE KENT COUNTY MURDER.—Drummond, the man who was arrested about a month since, on a charge of participating in the terrible murder of the Cosden family, in Kent county, on the night of the 37th Feb., has made a confession declaring the *true authors of the crime*. He says that five men, named Murphy, Shelton, Ford, Sills and Taylor, were the perpetrators of the murder. He denies that he had anything to do with it; he only knew of the conspiracy of the others for the commission of the crime. The four first mentioned have been arrested at Havre de Grace. Taylor, the other party, is still at large.

Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, who has been suspected, is not implicated by the confession. Drummond also intimates that if some of the Cosden family had not escaped and given the alarm, it was the intention of the murderers to have followed up their work of massacre and plunder, families in the neighborhood, against whom they entertained feelings of hostility, would have been murdered the same night.

The disclosure thus made, add a deeper dye to the already terrible crime which has agitated the community where it occurred.

IDENTITY OF IDEA.—A French caricature represents Louis Napoleon trying on a crown, which has slipped over his face, upon which he remarks—*truly my uncle had a greater head than I!* At a recent public meeting somewhere in New England, a sentiment was giving something like this: The honorable Mr. A., the mantle of his father has fallen upon him *and smothered him*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that Justin Nathaniel Folsom, son of Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom, of this place, a sailor on board the barque Ionia, met with a fatal accident on the 20th inst.—The vessel was on her way from Smyrna, and when one hundred miles from Cape Ann, he was aloft furling sails, when she gave a lurch by which he was precipitated to the deck below, a distance of seventy-five feet, fracturing his skull so that he died in two hours.—*Meadville Democrat*.

MARRIED.

In McKean on the 24th inst., by the Rev. S. Greg, O. H. MAIN, Esq., of Erie, and Miss EMMA. M. daughter of J. Parmeter, Esq., of McKean.

On the 17th inst., in Springfield, by Rev. J. M. Williams, Mr. PROSPER KERR and Miss MARY P. HARRINGTON, both of Conneaut, Pa.

On the 24 inst., by the same, Mr. AZRO GOFF, P. M., and Miss HARRIET KNEELAND, both of McKean.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. J. Vance, Mr. MYRON HUTCHINSON SILVERTHORN to Miss MARY ANN RUSSELL, both of Fairview.

DIED.

At his residence in West Girard, on the 5th ult., Mr James Laughlin, aged 76 years. He was one of the earliest settlers of Erie county.

On Wednesday the 23d ult., Mrs. Isabella Caldwell, aged 22 years.

Very suddenly, in Waterford, on Monday afternoon, Mrs. ——Hutchins, consort of Samuel Hutchins, Esq.

At his residence, in Millcreek township, on Wednesday the 23d ult., Mr. Michael Riblet, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 29th ult., at Girard, Mrs. Charlotte Callin, in the 34th year of her age.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office over Williams' & Wright's Banking Establishment; entrance first door west on the Public Square.

NEW GOODS.
No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
Paper Hanging, Iron, Nails, &c

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at a small advance.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, May 3, 1851. 51.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pay. Lard *by the yard for tin,*) as cheap as any other in Erie. Good calico at 4c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business we will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay their trade. People are requested to call and take a look at our goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and we hope visitors to Erie.

May 3, 1851. SMITH JACKSON

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

CALL at No. 6, Cheapside, and see the cheapest stock of Staple and Fancy Goods ever offered in this market. Just received a general assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnet Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery, &c., &c. These goods were recently bought at auction for cash, at great sacrifices, and will be sold at corresponding low figures. Most respectfully,

May 1, 1-51. C. M. TIBBALS.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market which will be sold at a small advance, as I do business on the cash system only. Those wishing anything pertaining to Hardware can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store. Any iron stock can be found Iron both round and square, from 3/16 to 3 inches, flat bar from 2 to 12 inches, hoop, band, scroll, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch, of all sizes, Sable nail rods, English and American Blister steel, axel arms, springs, ground boxes, malible castings, brass bands, and vises, vault's bellows, dirt pickes, crowbars, mill saws, grub hoes, drill, log, trace, halter, and coil chains, axes both wrought and cut, from four to eight inches; nails from 4d to 40d, also fence, floor, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, butts and hinges of all kinds and sizes; gate latches, nails, cross cut and circular saws, friction rollers, shovels, spades, hoes, scythes, snaths, forks and a good assortment of mechanics tools, &c. &c. RUTTER & REED.

Erie, May, 3d 1851. No 3 Reed House.

TAP BORERS and Box Scrapers at the Cheap Hardware Store
PUTTER & REED

SHEEP SHEARS—A good assortment at
May 3d, 1851. RUTTER & REED, No 3 Reed House.

Rochester Rappings a Humbug.

WE have no faith in the insane theories of the "Rappers," and so far from desiring to anticipate spiritual intercourse, am for myself contented to remain a little longer and sell my goods at great bargains, giving the usual satisfaction to my customers. We are now fully prepared with a large stock of Coats, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, to suppl any one with clothing, and any arrangements for the man

A CURIOSITY.—While Governor Brown was in Key West, says the Tallahassee (Florida) *Sentinel* he was presented by Hon. A. Patterson with a miniature burst of General Washington, found, ten years ago, in the neighborhood of Mr. Patterson's premises, imbedded in the limestone which forms the Island. The bust is of marble, and is evidently the work of a master. The expression is said to be identical with that of the famous statute of Washington at Richmond, allowed to be the best likeness in existence. The little bust is in a state of perfect preservation; all the delicate chiselling in the plaits of a ruffled shirt remaining as sharp and well-defined as ever, and the marble without discoloration.—Across the shoulders is inscribed the word "Washington"—a spelling which seems to indicate an Italian origin. In the same spot two English guineas were found, the dates and inscription of which we did not learn. All were probably deposits by some freebooter of the olden time.

SENATOR DOUGLASS.—The *Pennsylvanian* of Monday has the following:

"This distinguished gentleman is now sojourning, with his family, at Glass's Washington house. He arrived on Saturday, and will remain until to-morrow. The national services of Judge Douglas, and his strong and striking abilities, have made him a historical character; and we are rejoiced to see the disposition among men of all parties to do him honor to one who does so much honor to the country.—We regret that his engagements at home compel him so speedily to leave our fine city."

We believe there are few men in this city, who know Judge Douglass, who will not yield a ready assent to the words of commendation here expressed. Plain, sensible, intelligent, and able, he fulfils with credit the duties of his high position; and, while he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of those whom he is usually accustomed to act, he never manifests a tolerant and liberal spirit that secures the respect and kindly feelings of his political opponents.

While speaking of Judge Douglas, we may mention a little item that will be read with pleasure by our citizens. It is, that he has purchased the homestead of Colonel Burche, a mile or so south of the capitol, and that he will improve and adorn it for the abiding-place of his family as long as his public duties shall require his presence in Washington. There are, we believe, some two or three acres of land surrounding this residence, and the access to it is being rendered very convenient and agreeable.—*Wash. Telegraph.*

WOODWORTH PATENT CASE.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes that the jury in the Woodworth planing machine case, so long pending in the Supreme Court, before Judge Grier, has been decided by the jury. Spring and others, the defendants in the case, were decided to have infringed the Woodworth patent. Judge Grier said that if the witness came again into that court to swear that William Woodworth was not the inventor of that patent, he would hold it to be *prima facie* evidence that the witnesses intended to perjure themselves, by swearing to what they knew nothing about. This question has now been decided in the same way by every circuit court in the Union, involving an immense outlay in litigation.

☞ The Schr. C. C. Butts, went ashore in the gale on Tuesday a few rods below the piers at Ashtabula Harbor. She is timber laden, and from Canada as it is reported. Part of her cargo has been discharged by means of lighters; but the recurrence of rough weather has put a stop to her unloading for the present. She will be got off, it is expected, so soon as she can be sufficiently lightened.

FALL OF WATER IN ERIE.—The Toledo *Blade* states that the Lake is gradually falling to its minimum level—an event that occurs, it thinks, every fourteen or fifteen years. The stage of water in the river at Toledo is considerably lower now than it has been in any year previous since 1837, when the water in the bay was barely sufficient to float a larger class of steam vessels than at that time.

Stray Mare.

WAS left in the stable of the subscriber in North East township on Thursday morning the 15th inst., a sorrel mare about 12 years old with a star in her forehead, and her left hind foot white, rather small in flesh. Said mare is supposed to have been left by mistake, and she was left in place of one taken from him—whoever owns said mare is required to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away. DAVID SMITH.

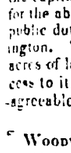
North East, April 26, 1851. 3.50

TOBACONISTS.

GILMAN & CO., would inform the public that they have entered into the manufacture of Spanish Cavendish, which they offer at wholesale and retail. Also, Snuff and Tobacco of all kinds constantly on hand. Country merchants and dealers in segars, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to give as good bargains as can be had in Erie. Store on Fifth street.—Erie, April 26, 1851. 50

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS!!
No. 8 Reed House, Erie.

JOHN M. JUSTICE has leave to call the attention of his old customers and the public to the new and extensive assortment of



Spring and Summer Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and such other goods usually found in a

Fashionable Clothing Establishment,

which he is now receiving and opening for the inspection of purchasers at

NO. 8 REED HOUSE.

His wholesale stock has been selected and made under his own direction with particular care, which with the remarkable

LOW PRICES

at which he is determined to sell will convince all who may favor him with their custom that he is establishment is the only place in town to

Good and Fashionable Garment

at a price which defies competition. His stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS have been selected with the greatest care by himself in person, and he would invite the attention of those intending their Clothing made, to order to call at

GOODS, CUT AND MADE.

Persons desiring their measure for any garment in the line of which he is, will not be asked to take it. He still continues to keep on hand shirts of all kinds, and of the best manufacturers. Also, Shirt Collars of the best and very elegant Suspenders of all kinds. Gravats the best in the market, prices good and fixed, so that he keeps almost every thing in his line; which he would be happy to sell to his friends upon the cheapest.

CUTTING done to order, and warranted if properly made up.

Erie, April 26, 1851. 50

New Store, New Firm!
NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, to be the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., and are now receiving and opening at their store in the Sennett House one of the best selected stock of fashionable and seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

which may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinets, Plaids, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, de Laines, Delaines, Silks, Laces, Caubrics, Bonnets, Fans, Parasols, &c. A most beautiful lot of Vestings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Shelf and heavy hardware, Iron & Steel, Nails, spikes, Glass and Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Also, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Carpenter Tools, Farming implements, &c. The stock is about as large as can be found in Erie, and will be found as cheap as the cheapest. We solicit, and will merit a share of public patronage. Give us a call, and we will satisfy you as to goods and prices.

M. B. LOWRY.
Erie, April 26, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore, existing between the undersigned in the practice of medicine and surgery, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts of the firm are to be paid to Dr. Robert Faulkner, who will also pay all debts owing by the firm. ROBT. FAULKNER,
Erie, April 21, 1851.—n50 P. FAULKNER.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned will attend to the practice of his profession as heretofore. Office at the corner of Eighth and French streets.

Dr Peter Faulkner will attend to my professional business for me in my absence. He will also attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm of P. & R. Faulkner as my agent.

Erie, April 21, 1851. ROBERT FAULKNER.

Spring Styles Wall paper.

THE subscribers have just received, by Express, direct from the manufactors, the largest and cheapest assortment of Paper Hangings ever brought to this city, which they are prepared to sell at a less rate than any other dissatisfied.

Erie, April 21, 1851. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SELECT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES!

Mrs. Sharman

WILL receive at her own house on Fifth Street, Erie, (recently occupied by Jno. M. Cook, Esq.,) a select number of Young Ladies for instruction in the usual branches of a sound education, together with the accomplishments of Music, Drawing, and Languages.

Mrs. S. will be happy to receive calls from any Lady or Gentleman between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. The school will commence on Thursday, May 1st, 1851. 3m9

SPRING MILLINERY!
Mrs. M. Curtis

HAS returned from New York with the latest style of Spring Bonnets, and a full assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting in part of Straw and Silk Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Children's Bonnets, Boy's Hats, &c., Blonets, Hosiery, Fans, Collars, Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, &c.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and pressed in the latest styles.

☞ Milliners furnished with goods at reduced prices.—☜

Erie, April 19 1851.

GOOD NEWS!

RAILROAD and Plank Road matters equitably settled, enabling us to call to attract the Deopt. No. 3, Perry Block, where the subscribers are just receiving a general and well selected stock of seasonable goods, embracing the varieties usually kept in Dry Good Stores, which are opened at prices that cannot fail to please. Particulas hereafter. Please call and examine quality and prices. No charge for exhibiting goods.

n19 ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

DEALERS

In Foreign and Domestic Goods, Distilleries, Breweries, Eating Houses, Beer Shops, Patent Medicines, &c.

List of names and firms of persons engaged in selling and vending of goods, wares, merchandize, commodities or effects of whatsoever kind or nature, resident or doing business within the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, Classified and Assessed according to law by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes in the county of Erie for the year 1851.

Girard Borough.	*Class.*	$ cts.
David Olin,	13	10 00
Justus Martin,	14	7 00
Isaac Rosenzweig & Co.,	14	7 00
John Gallford,	13	10 00
James A. White, Medicines,	3	10 00
L. S. Jones, liquors,	14	10 50
Hiram Drury,	14	7 00
John S. Foster, liquors,	14	10 50
William C. Oakly, liquors,	14	10 50
Ellis Fish, liquors,	14	10 50
Mrs. Randal, Milliner Shop,	14	7 00
Square Hall, liquors,	14	10 50
Seymour Pease, eating house,	8	5 00
Theodore Rymen hat, cap & fur store,	14	7 00
Elkcreek Township.		
E. D. Tred, groceries,	8	5 00
W. W. Warner, liquors,	14	10 50
Abraham Tourtellot, eating house,	8	5 00
Abraham Tourtellot, merchant,	14	7 00
Waterford Borough.		
W. & P. Judson & Co.,	13	10 00
W. & P. Judson & Co., flour mill, 3 run	14	7 00
H. H. Hunt, groceries,	8	5 00
C. H. Morton, hardware,	14	7 00
T. B. Vincent & Co.,	13	10 00
Cooper & Stamford, liquors,	13	15 00
Marvin & West, liquors,	13	15 00
S. Hutchins & Sons,	13	10 00
Whitney & Gray,	13	10 00
John Curtis, groceries,	8	5 00
John Curtis, medicines,	4	5 00
Samuel Brotherton, flour mill 2 run,	14	7 00
Wayne Township.		
S. G. Colegrove,	14	7 00
Newton & Adams,	13	10 00
Watson Miller, eating house,	6	5 00
Concord Township.		
E. S. Curtis, eating house,	8	5 00
G. J. Strauahan, eating house,	8	6 00
Carter & Brother & Co.,	14	7 00
Wattsburgh Borough.		
Jones & Sanborn,	13	10 00
B. C. Town & Co., liquors,	13	15 00
B. C. Town & Co., medicines,	4	5 00
Hector McLane, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Green Township.		
Smith Corbin, eating house,	8	5 00
Yost Kuhle, groceries, liquors,	8	7 50
Greenfield Township.		
Hiram Raymond, eating house,	8	5 00
Erie, West Ward.		
M. Sanford & Co. exchange brokers	$1000	30 00
William Beatty, tin, copper, &c.,	14	7 00
James Lytle, merchant tailor,	14	7 00
William F. Downs, liquors,	14	10 50
John Zimmerly, liquors,	14	10 50
O. D. Spafford, bookstore,	14	7 00
G. Loomis & Co.,	13	10 00
T. W. Moore, liquors,	14	10 50
William F. Rinderuecht, liquors,	13	15 00
Mary Curtis, milliner shop,	13	10 00
Charles S. French,	14	7 00
Gallman & Cale, tobacco shop,	8	5 00
Charles Diffenbaugh, liquors,	14	10 50
Tomlinson & Co., warehouse,	12	12 50
Austin E. Cook, beershop,	8	5 00
Anthony Keiler, beershop,	8	5 00
Joseph Deemer, bakery,	8	5 00
A. King, ware house,	14	7 00
George Frey, brewery,	2,000 gall.	10 5 00
Lowry, Brown & Co.,	12	12 50
Ramig Mangold.	8	7 50
Jacob Hofman,	14	7 00
Horace Baldwin, groceries,	14	7 00
O. A. Landon, liquors,	14	10 50
William Nick, liquors,	8	7 50
James Hughes & Co.,	13	10 00
Meadhead & Hughes,	13	10 00
P. Hall, groceries,	14	7 00
P. Hall, medicines,	3	10 00
J. V. Boyd, liquors,	14	10 50
P. Spindecker, liquors,	14	10 50
John Gruner,	14	7 00
Williams & Wright, ex. brokers,	$1500	45 00
C. M'Sparren, Erie City mill, 3 run,	11	15 00
Harborcreek Township.		
William Arbuckle,	14	7 00
J. Y. Moorhead, eating house,	8	5 00
King & Brown, liquors,	14	10 50
Joseph Neely, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Samuel L. Potter, groceries and beer,	8	5 00
William Cooper, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
John Dodge, distillery, 800 gallons,	10	5 00
North East Township.		
John Scouller, 2 ur mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Fred. Eckerman, brewery, 15,900 galls	8	5 00
Helen Hopper, eating house,	8	5 00
Cook, Boyd & Co.,	13	10 00
J. H. Haynes, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
B. C. Town & Co., flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
B. C. Town & Co., distillery 12500 galls.		8 00
North East Borough		
Belnap & Co.,	14	7 00
S. S. Hazelhood, beershop,	8	5 00
J. & A. W. Green, tinshop,	14	7 00
B. C. Town & Co.,	12	12 50
B. C. Town & Co., medicines,	4	5 00
Stephen Griffith, book, hat & fur store,	14	7 00
Haynes & Mills,	12	12 50
George Morse & Co., tin and stoves,	14	7 00
Hason & Jones, medicines,	4	5 00
Nason & Jones, beershop,	8	5 00
Harper, Ross & Co.	13	10 00
Erie, East Ward.		
Arbuckle & Kepler,	14	7 00
H. S. Drake, gunshop,	14	7 00
Thomas Evans,	14	7 00
H. S. Ward, milliner shop,	14	7 00
John C Beebe, liquors,	13	15 00
O. Spafford, bookstore,	14	7 00
Knull & Shoff, liquors,	14	10 50
Sherburn Smith, hat and fur store,	14	7 00
Henry Myer,	13	10 00
G. Selden & Son,	12	12 50
C. M. Fibbals,	14	7 00
John M'Cann,	14	7 00
Compton, Haverstick & Co., liquors,	13	15 00
Compton, Haverstick & Co., distillery, 18760 gallons,	8	10 50
Smith Jackson, liquors,	13	15 00
R. T. Sterrett & Sons, liquors,	11	22 50
Joel Johnson, bookstore,	14	7 00
B. Tomlinson & Co.,	13	01 00
R. O. Hulbert,	14	7 00
Moses Koch,	13	10 00
Wm. Harris, beer shop and saloon,	7	10 00
G. A. Bennet & Co., gun shop,	14	7 00
C. Seigle, liquors,	13	15 00
Barney Hubley, tin shop,	14	7 00
John Barchus, recess,	7	10 00
J. & H. Whipple, liquor dealers,	9	8 00
J. D. Clark,	12	12 50
Rufus Reed, Hardware,	13	10 00
John H. Burton, drugs,	3	10 00
John H. Burton,	14	7 00
James Crossman, recess,	7	10 00
Carter & Brother, medicines,	3	10 00
Carter & Brother, store,	12	12 50
Jacob Koch, clothing store,	14	7 00
John Dentley, beer and liquors,	8	7 00
Jacob Shinthal, beer shop,	8	5 50
C. F. Deffenbaugh, liquors,	14	10 05
John Hemmerly, beer shop,	8	5 00
Arnst Fettman, milliner shop,	14	7 00
William Lane, bookstore,	14	7 00
Francis Englehart, liquors,	14	10 50
John Klath, beer and bakery,	8	5 00
George Witter, groceries,	14	7 00
John Knoblo, brewery, 4000 gallons,	10	5 00
Jacob Jung, beer shop,	8	5 00
Micheal Arret, liquors,	8	7 00
Gutleib Baattals, beer shop,	8	5 00
Nathaniel Murphey, tin shop,	14	7 00
H. Cadwell,	9	25 00
Laird & Rust, liquors,	13	15 00
Walter H. Knowlton,	14	7 50
J. H. Fullerton,	13	10 00
I. Rosenzweig & Co.,	13	7 00
D. S. Clark,	13	10 00
B. J. Suerkin, silver smith,	14	7 00
Vincent, Himrod & Co.,	11	15 00
Andrew Selch, beershop,	8	5 00
George Brown, beershop,	8	5 00
Conrad Easter, liquors,	8	7 50
John Heilman, brewery, 10,000 galls.	10	5 00
F. Deitz, Brewery, 17,000 gallons,	10	5 00
George Sheff, beershop,	8	5 00
Nancy Reed, Erie mill, 3 run,	13	10 00
J. H. Walker, Fairmount mill, 3 run,	12	12 50
Jacob Gunger, beershop,	8	5 00
Erie Dock		
John A. Hase, liquors,	14	10 00
George Quan, beershop,	8	5 50
John Deibbolt, liquors,	8	7 00
C. M. Reed, warehouse,	10	20 50
Francis Seider, beershop and liquors,	8	7 50
Henry Knoblo, liquors,	8	7 50
John Hearn & Co., warehouse,	10	20 00
Daniel Knoblo, beershop,	8	5 00
Daniel Knoblo, beershop,	8	5 00
Kelso & Co., warehouse,	14	7 00
John Kelso, beershop,	8	5 00
Seigle & Holsein, liquors,	14	10 50
Lowry & Scott, warehouse,	13	10 00
Jacob & John Gable, liquors	8	7 50
Walter Chester, warehouse,	14	7 00
Hiram Cook, liquors,	14	10 50
Hiram Cook, ten pin alley,		30 00
Walker & Cook, warehouse,	14	7 00
S. T. Reno, coal dealer,	14	7 00
Josiah Kellogg, warehouse,	12	12 50
George Berryman, liquors,	8	7 50
A. Scott, warehouse,	10	20 00
Curtis & Boyce, coal dealers,	11	15 00
Girard Township.		
C. Chavalier, eating house,	8	5 00
C. Mills, eatinghouse,	8	5 00
Gulliford & Evans,	14	7 00
James Leach, liquors,	14	10 50
William Tyler,	14	7 00
C. F. Norton,	14	7 00
E. Page, eating house,	8	5 00
E. Page, groceries,	8	5 00
Enos Kress,	14	7 00
William C. Warner, liquors,	14	10 50
Rowley's Heirs, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
William Kirkland, liquors,	14	10 50
Springfield Township.		
Tillyou & Devore, distillery, 12 00 gals.	9	8 00
Horatio N. Buys, grocery,	8	5 00
Henry M. Fuliord, liquors,	14	10 50
William A. Townsend,	14	7 00
T. S. Cowls,	14	7 00
William Doty, eating house,	8	5 00
Thomas Webster, flour mill, 3 run,	14	7 00
Gilbert Hurd, eating house,	8	5 00
Riley Potter,	14	7 00
McKean Township.		
R. & A. J. Sterrett, flour mill, 3 run,	14	7 00
Samuel Wright, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Lampson, Goff & Co.,	13	10 00
P. D. Chellis,	14	7 00
Venango Township.		
C. Coleburn, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Amity Township.		
Jesse Titus, eating house,	8	5 00
Conneaut Township.		
C. F. Norton,	14	7 00
P. Clark, jr.,	14	7 00
A. N. Trask, liquors,	14	10 50
Barrett & Colter,	14	7 20
P. W. Kellogg, books,	11	7 00
P. W. Kellogg, medicines,	4	5 00
Chapin & Loxnsbury, liquors,	14	10 00
J. Hamilton, groceries,	8	5 00
Marcus King, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
John Spires, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Stephen Munger, eating house,	8	5 00
Martin Hawk, hardware,	14	7 00
C. F. Norton,	14	7 00
P. Clark, jr.,	14	7 00
A. N. Trask, liquors,	14	10 50
Barrett & Colter,	14	7 20
P. W. Kellogg, books,	11	7 00
P. W. Kellogg, medicines,	4	5 00
Chapin & Loxnsbury, liquors,	14	10 00
J. Hamilton, groceries,	8	5 00
Marcus King, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
John Spires, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Stephen Munger, eating house,	8	5 00
Martin Hawk, hardware,	14	7 00
Fairview Township.		
W. W. Sturgeon, groceries and liq.,	8	7 50
James Murry, eating house,	8	5 00
N. J. Clark, liquors,	14	10 50
Samuel Brubaker,	14	7 00
Joseph Gansemer, liquors,	14	10 50
Bear & Webster,	14	7 00
George Shoemaker, liquors,	8	7 50
Robert Foster, liquors,	8	7 50
R. L. Perkins & S. Selden,	14	7 00
Alexander Nicholson, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Daniel Bear, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Arnst Feasler, beershop,	8	5 00
Union Township.		
King & Wigant,	14	7 00
Cook, Black & Co.,	13	10 00
D. Dunham & Sons, groceries,	8	5 00
Cook, Black & Co., mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Edinboro', Washington Township		
James H Campbell & Co.,	13	10 00
Wm & J. W Campbell,	14	7 00
B. M. Sherwood, eating house,	8	5 00
M. M. McClaughry,	14	7 00
J. Reeder & J. Taylor, mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
H. N Gerrish,	14	7 00
A. Lick, liquors,	14	10 50
H. R. Terry,	14	7 00
H. R. Terry, medicines,	4	5 00
Millcreek Township.		
Jos. Breyartner, brewery, 10400 galls.	10	5 00
Jacob Daub, beershop,	8	5 00
Martin Frey, eating house,	8	5 00
John Ryon, distillery, 9000 gallons,	10	5 00
Ason Einheilig, liquors,	8	7 50
Jacob Harshghuors,	8	7 50
P. A & C. Koehler, distillery, 31200 gallons,	8	12 50
C. Weigle, beershop,	8	5 00
Morse & Ensign, distillery, 12420 galls.	6	8 00
John Dumars, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Henry Brown, beershop,	8	5 00
Matvin & Judson,	14	7 00
G. A. Elliot, flour mill, 2 run,	14	7 00
Theodore Johnstop, liquors,	14	10 50

Notice is hereby given to the above named Dealers, that the Associate Judges of Erie county will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Erie, on Thursday the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of hearing the appeals of those who feel themselves aggrieved by the above classification.

JOHN BRECHT.
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for 1851.
Erie, April 22, 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Mehal Pomeroy, late of Conneaut township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement

Amity April 29, 1851—6:59 MICHAEL JACKSON, Adm.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.
1851. Tri-Weekly Line. 1851.

THE following Steam Vessels will form a tri-Weekly Line between Buffalo and Chicago the ensuing season, leaving Buffalo every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, touching at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit and the Ports on the West shore of Lake Michigan.

The Propeller GEN. TAYLOR, 800 Tons, Capt. A. E. H. HART, leaves Buffalo,

Tuesday,	April 22	Tuesday,	Aug. 5
"	May 13	"	Aug. 26
"	June 3	"	Sept. 16
"	June 24	"	Oct. 7
"	July 15	"	Oct. 28

The Propellor ILLINOIS, 550 Tons, Capt. W. Dickson, leaves Buffalo,

Thursday,	April 24	Thursday,	Aug. 7
"	May 15	"	Aug. 28
"	June 5	"	Sept. 18
"	June 26	"	Oct 9
"	July 17	"	Oct. 30

The Propeller POCAHONTAS, 450 Tons, Capt. J. Worcester, leaves Buffalo,

Tuesday,	April 26	Saturday,	Aug. 9
"	May 17	"	Aug. 30
"	June 7	"	Sept. 23
"	June 28	"	Oct. 14
"	July 19	"	Nov. 2

The new Steamer MINESOTA, 800 Tons, Capt. J. W. Brett, leaves Buffalo,

Tuesday,	April 29	Tuesday,	Aug. 12
"	May 20	"	Sept. 2
"	June 10	"	Sept. 22
"	July 1	"	Oct. 14
"	July 22	"	Nov. 4

The Propeller NIAGARA, 520 Tons, Capt. Silas Force, leaves Buffalo,

Thursday,	May 1	Thursday	Aug. 14
"	May 22	"	Sept. 4
"	June 12	"	Sept 25
"	July 3	"	Oct. 16
"	July 24	"	Nov. 6

The Propeller CALIFORNIA, 450 Tons, Capt. James Conley, leaves Buffalo,

Saturday,	May 3	Saturday,	Aug. 16
"	May 24	"	Sept. 6
"	June 14	"	Sept. 27
"	July 5	"	Oct. 18
"	July 26	"	Nov. 8

The new Propeller BUFFALO, 700 Tons, Capt. L. B. Goldsmith, leaves Buffalo,

Tuesday,	May 6	Tuesday,	Aug. 19
"	May 27	"	Sept. 9
"	June 17	"	Sept. 30
"	July 8	"	Oct. 21
"	July 28	"	Nov. 11

The Propeller OHIO, 450 Tons, Capt. G. H. Gibson leaves Buffalo,

Thursday,	May 8	Thursday,	Aug. 21
"	May 29	"	Sept. 11
"	June 19	"	Oct. 2
"	July 10	"	Oct 23
"	July 31	"	Nov. 13

The Propeller SCIOTA, 450 Tons, Capt. James Shoo leaves Buffalo,

Saturday,	May 10	Saturday,	Aug. 23
"	May 31	"	Sept. 13
"	June 21	"	Oct. 4
"	July 12	"	Oct 25
"	Aug. 2	"	Nov. 15

The above Vessels are all nearly new and staunch, with extensive accommodations for passengers and freight, and will leave promptly as advertised, from the foot of Main street. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie.
Erie, April 26, 1851. 50

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black French and Dress coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, Overhauls, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., not like that sold by our neighbors, manufactured in the East and represented as their own manufacture, but it is all of my own make, to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me well made. I have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man "Fits" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits," you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Couch and Four style; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done in the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, mitred, drab and plain C'a impress, plain and fancy doeskin, &c. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., direct from Europe.

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, barege and Mousline de Laine, plain and figured Alpacca, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Merino, plain and doued Tarlton, Lace Veils, black silk Lace lines, cotton and muil Edging, bell ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape Shawls, all of which will be disposed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city.

MOSES KOCH.
Erie, April 19, 1851.

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annals of medical science, affording as they do, ample proof of the power and value of many medical agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

The remarkable cures of diseases of the Lungs which have been realized by its use, attested as they are by many prominent professors and physicians in this and foreign lands, should encourage the afflicted to persevere with the strong assurance that the use of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" will relieve and ultimately cure them.

We present to the public unsolicited testimonials from some of the first men in our country, upon whose judgment and experience implicit confidence may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President Vermont Medical College, one of the most learned and distinguished physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

Norwich, April 28, 1846.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Bet-ey Strecter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hope could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL. And that has cured her. George Watkinson, Esq., had to our knowledge been afflicted with Asthma, for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease and he is so free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from his duties, and nothing had afforded him relief until I, Mr. Lhorning, carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts, and are, respected sir, your humble servants.

REV. DAVID THORNING,
HON. JOSEPH BATTELS.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the "CHERRY PECTORAL," in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers, whenever this remedy can be obtained.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Erie by J. H. BURTON and by Druggists generally throughout the State. 3m14

Saddles and Harness.

THE subscriber would respectfully say to his friends and to the community that he is manufacturing and now offers for sale a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks together with all other articles in his line of business, which shall be well made and warranted, and sold on reasonable terms, for ready pay; he would also say, that he will Trim Carriages and Buggies in neat and fashionable style; he will also attend to Upholstering Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, making mattresses &c. You will find him located on State street between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the shop recently occupied by I. Eberdole

Erie, April 19, 1851.—3m19 JOHN. B. FLUKE.

Land for Sale.

THE large and valuable Tract of Land, known as the Irvine Reserve, and situate in the valley of the Lake, five or six miles east from Erie, is offered for sale, either the whole together, or in quantities to suit purchasers. The land is of the best quality, and is well timbered. It also has on it several fine waterpowers, as good as are in the county, and at one of which is erected a new double-geared Saw Mill.

For terms or information apply to the subscriber,

Erie, April 12, 1851.—4t19 W. S. KANE.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber on the the estate of Jacob Gregor, late of Girard, deceased; therefore all having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, and those indebted make immediate payment, to present their accounts to John M. Gregor, Agent for settlement.

SAMUEL H. BRINDLE, Executor.
JOHN M. GREGOR, Agent

Girard, April 12, 1851.—6t13.

WANTED—At Compton, Haverstick & Co's, Grain of all kinds, any quantity of Butter, Eggs, Hams, Shoulders, Beans, Peas, Maple Sugar, Flax, Flaxseed, Timothy Seed, Furs, Potatoes, &c., &c., for which the highest prices will be paid.

Erie, April 12. 48

100 BARRELS Erie

Deferred Articles.

THE GOLD REGION OF NEW-GRENADA.—The *Panama Star* of March 25 gives an account of the adventures of a party of Americans, who left Panama some time since for the purpose of visiting and making an examination of the gold mines near Buenaventura. Owing to a want of experience, and the difficulties to be overcome in pursuing their inquiries in a strange country, full of suspicious and jealous people, and also in consequence of the illness of some of the party, unfitting them for duty, the enterprise was abandoned and they returned home. Sufficient was learned by them, however, while at Buenaventura, to satisfy the most incredulous that there is plenty of gold in the country, quantities of which they saw in the possession of the natives and the Indians.

Buenaventura is about 300 miles down the coast, the British steamers stops there, within three hundred yards of the shore. It has a beautiful bay and fine harbor. Cali is some distance in the interior. It is a city containing from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants and is located in a country which for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, healthfulness of climate, has hardly an equal in the world's wide range.

While at Buenaventura, a letter was addressed by Col. Phelan, who was one of the exploring party, to F. W. Byrne, Esq., a gentleman residing at Cali, asking for information respecting the mines in that neighborhood. Mr. Byrne's answer is as follows, dated 15th February last:

The information which you have received with regard to valuable mines of gold in this part of New Grenada is correct. From what I have seen in my researches, I am of opinion that throughout the whole of the Cordillera, which runs through this splendid valley of Cauca, the mineral riches are as great as in California. The specimens which I have taken from my mines are equal to those which I brought with me on my return from San Francisco. The quality of the gold is the same, and the deposits are found in the primitive mountains, at their base, and all the rivers which descend from those mountains, in the alluvial lands. In the mountains the gold is found in the granite and quartz rocks; but the highest inducement to miners is the facility with which gold-washing may be carried on in the alluvial soil, where rivers and streams are found in every direction, and can be conducted to any point at will.

THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.—Governor Brown, of Florida, has made a very considerable exploration of the everglades, and the opinion he has arrived at and confidently entertains is, that not only is a thorough drainage impracticable, but, if it could be effected, the deposite laid bare would be found to be a purely vegitable decomposition, light enough, when dry, to be blown away, and dear as combustible as peat. The everglades are interspersed with a marvelous channels and basins of a depth below the level of the ocean, with a limestone or sand bottom, and while the absence of all current permits the vegitable deposites to accumulate to a greater or less depth, it is still so loose and unsubstantial that many years exposure to the action of the sun and atmosphere will be necessary to impart to it the qualities of soil. By deepening the outlets to the sea, the water of the everglades could be materially lowered so as to reclaim land about the margin, and drain the numerous islands inter-spersed, though this great waste of water, but nothing more can be done. The waters of the everglades teem with fish of many varieties, and in such numbers one must see to believe. With a simple spear the fisherman may load his boat in a few moments. Wild fowl are there in such enormous flocks, as almost to darken the sun; and game is abundant in the lands. Add to these, the indigenious growth of Cocoa or Arrow root, of which the Indian makes his bread, and the attachment of the savage to such a spot is easily understood. To him it is almost a paradise.

☞ The Buffalo *Weltbuerger* (German paper) quotes part of an article from the Sun on the shipments of Irish paupers to this country by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and adds some comments on the conduct of that class of Englishmen who have sent George Thompson to rail at the institutions of this country, and produced discord and confusion. The *Weltbuerger* thinks the mission of Thompson shows a worse feature in the character Englishmen than the exportation of the poor Irish. The part of London which Thompson was elected to represent in Parliament contains a population sunk lower in the scale of human existence, by destitution and all its concomitant vices, than the people of any city in the world. Yet from this very plague-house of wretchedness, vice and crime, Mr. Thompson comes forth, breathing imprecations on the heads of southern slaveholders. Our German contemporary winds up by asking how the English would like it if southern-slave owners should send over to them a shipload of old and infirm negroes. A capital hit.—English philanthropists who sympathize so much with the slaves, but have no sympathy for their own Irish slaves, should be treated to an exchange. We will make the Irish freemen, and they may do the same by the negroes. We like the idea of such an exchange.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—*The Boston Transcript says*, on Saturday afternoon a little son of police officer Samuel B. Fuller, hardly 6 years of age, while playing "hide and seek" with some other boys, went under the I part of house No. 60 May street, where he fell into an uncovered well 62 feet in depth, and containing 15 feet of water; he was very slightly injured by the fall, had the presence of mind to sustain himself above water, by clinging to the wall, until policeman Hews descended by a rope and released him from his perilous position. The little fellow seemed not to be frightened in the least, and the first words he said when Mr. Heath reached him were "Have you got any little boys at home?" To his wonderful courage under the circumstances the saving of his life must be attributed, as the well was so situated that it was with much difficulty and after nearly an hour had elapsed, that the officer succeeded in getting a rope to him.

A BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—In the serious and exciting events which are fast giving our town pre-eminence in matrimonial affairs, is one which came off very recently. It was nothing more or less than a mutual *exchange of families* between two residents—one giving his *wife and the children* for the other's *wife*. The children are supposed to have been thrown in as "chaff," in the trade. One of the families, as now constituted, is still residing here, and the other has gone to Cleveland. Discouraging as passing events are to wife-seekers, they should not despair of suiting themselves with partners; they only want the right *Capital* to trade on.

N. B. Milan "takes the stakes."—*Milan Tribune.*

PENNSYLVANIA'S CALIFORNIA.—A joint committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, estimate the value of the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, at $17,-000,000, and the annual product of furnaces forges and rolling mills, at not less than $8?,000,000.—In about two and a half years—the time since the discovery of the gold mines of California—it is estimated that $85,000,000 have been taken out, or at the rate of $38,000,000 per annum. The coal and iron of Pennsylvania are therefore more productive than are California's riches.

A GOOD ONE.—A Western critic records the following astonishing effect produced by Jenny Lind's *Echo song* on one of the "milky mothers of the herd." On the last occasion of that song's being sung in the town alluded to, a venerable cow, disturbed from a pensive reverie in the Court-house yard by the delicious melody of Jenny's call, "Come Kine," immediately obeyed the summons by bellowing forth a responsive "I'm a coming!" On inquiry (the writer says he learns,) it appears that the maternal grandfather of this cow was imported stock, and that in the early part of her own life, she was fed on Swedish turnips.

A LADY IN THE LAKE.—It was about four o'clock yesterday morning, that the steamer *Empire* came in, and landed at Stockly's Pier. A lady, in attempting to walk the gang plank, stepped off between the boat and dock into 15 feet of water. There was a screaming and splashing for a time, but some thoughtful person threw the lady first a shawl, then a small rope, to which she clung, until rescued by that noted lady life preserver, Peter Rolfe, who approached her in a boat, was cautioned by the drowning lady to "take care of her bonnet," and, "keep her clothes down."—Peter did so, and took care of the lady too.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imagining of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures effected, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, withal, safe; certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Eddinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, says:—

"My wife and myself have been induced from your medicine to use any other we have taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver complaint*."

The Youth Legislator published at Woodstock, Va., January 19, 1850, says:—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have not hitherto refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Quack Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fully come under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was much benefited of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Demokrat," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We speak unhesitatingly in the interest of the German Medicine, for the purpose merely for the sake of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, because we know them to be a good and valuable remedy. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the increase of our business operations, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to open a new store. We wish him success in his new quarter. he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without a doubt the greatest medicinal restorative for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. All the symptoms of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, and we have not found a remedy in the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine which so speedily and effectually cured them. In some cases we have known but a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will collect this great restorative, should they have unfortunately to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unadulterated receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this the same with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that the name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, and in the "New York Weekly Messenger," January 8, 1850.

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS—Here is a preparation which the leading press of the United States, to a unanimous testimonial, ascribe to its use. It is made after a prescription of the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was not but really the enemy of *humanity*, and there fore a course of which he was the inventor and endorser may be safely relied on. He especially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bad Digestion, Nervous Affections of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a deranged condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. None Philadelphians can express the confirmation of its excellence, and accept of its editors credit, as to its effect from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in recalling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors, but in cordially recommending it to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Reading Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper publish here in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, for the confidence and pecuniary interest of our readers, and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, to be noised about for a brief period and then forgotten, after they have done their guilty race of mischief; but for one that has been established, and steadily tried, and which has stood the fourth approval of the Healing Art itself."

For a long time no medicine has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimonials in its favor*, so that there is none of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and I fully appreciate that a sensible proprietor would meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

This valuable medicine will cure the most Confirmed Dyspepsia, no case excepted, after nature has given death. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—is a specific remedy to be obtained in *all* their diseases—the effects is certain. They can be administered to females of infant with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

These medicines having attained such a high character which is necessary for all the benevolent and good people to put forth any spurious article at the expense of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the same is blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, (Old No 237 Race st.) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Para Lampson & Co., McKean, country, Paul J. Carter, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850. lyn23

DR. P. HALL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!

A Safe, Pleasant, Bloody & Effectual Cure

For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it has relieved to have effected more radical and important cures of Pulmonary diseases than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state the

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

as the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of people who have been severely afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and were for a time in full of the most unfavorable results, now live in the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and cheerfully recommend

This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those ominous and Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING.

But their words are too plain to be doubted. Any certificate of cure from unexceptionable men of well Known Truth and Integrity of Character, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that this Medicine is deserving of Great Confidence and Worthy of Use when required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance a most efficacious Medicine, and fully worthy of its recommendations.

John Gallinah	Jacob W Hays	Peter E Burton
William Fox	John F. Tracy	Benjamin Grant
John Hughes	Tho's Hughes	Wm F Rinderknecht
M Goodwin	John H. Cochran	G A Bennett
Thos Mc Cormick jr	John M Marrie	J S Bryan
Thos Mercer	James O Dunlap	E A Bennett
Charles W Kelso	D Stark	Lucius A Hall
Robert Cochran	M Mayer	D G Landon
J R Dickens	H F Mehaffey	L Warren
H O Root	J. Dodsworth	E P Paxton
H Meyer	Foster Bell	Wm M Gallagher
A Sherwood	Joseph Dechert jr	J Salisbury
	E Hellman	

This relief is in small sales of different sizes, which renders the price as well as to bring it within the reach of every one to receive the blessings of health.

For sale wholesale and retail by P. Hall at his Drug Store, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie. Also for sale by E. C. Reynolds, North East and Waterford; Smith & Hendrix, Waterford; James H. Campbell, Edinboro; William H. Town, Girard; Springfield; James A. Wise, Girard; Josiah Gensheimer, Fairview, and by 3 agents generally throughout the country. 77

Notice to Saw Mill Owners.

CARTER & BRO. are prepared to purchase any quantity of Poplar or White Wood Flooring, also for any amount of Pine Lumber, No. Reed House, Erie, Jan. 1, 1851

100 BBLS Coarse and Fine Salt, for sale by C. M. TIBBALS.

WHITE Fish, Mackerel, Trout, Cod Fish, Lime and Plaster for sale by C. M. TIBBALS.

BLK SILKS.—Yard wide high lustred Blk Silks, also Blk Silk Lasting of every width at the very lowest prices, at C. M. TIBBALS.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I can sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now a stand of the best Tools, STOVE in the store, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needed push and will shout for itself—I will warrant it to answer wishings to purchase. Also 200 dozen Milk Pans, 60 Barrels, cheap; Sheet and Boilers, Straining, Strainer Pails, Camp, Boat Lamps and Lanterns, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blow horns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, funnelfillers, peppans, tinder boxes, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pans, quart, pint and half pint measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, dead boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter boxes, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, March 13, 1851.—tf MURPHY.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Corner of French and Fourth sts., Erie, Pa.

THE Subscriber has opened the above named Restaurant, and is prepared to serve the gentlemen of Erie and strangers with everything in his line which the season affords, with great despatch and in the best style. In addition, will be fitted a Ladies' Ice Cream and Confectionary Saloon, not to be excelled by any.

P. S.—Families can be supplied with Pies, Cakes and Tarts Fresh every day. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

W. H. HARRIS.

Erie, April 22, 1851. tf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A lot of Toys and other things, suitable presents for the coming Holidays, at

December 19. G. LOOMIS Co., State st.

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of *Erie and North East Rail Road Stock*, by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

REMOVAL.

G. B. KEENE, Fashionable Tailor, has removed to the rooms over the store of Smith Jackson, Esq., Cheap Side. Cutting done as usual. Spring Fashions just received.

Erie, April 3, 1851. tf

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of White wood Lumber, viz: 4 and 4-4 Boards; 1¼, 2¼, 3 and 4 Inch Plank; Coamon 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thickness: 1¼, 1¾, 2¼, 3 and 4 inches: Cherry and all kinds of whipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any mount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve feet is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

500 YARDS Muslin de Laines and Cassimeres of new designs and styles for the season; some will be sold as low as one shilling per yard. Good patterns figured and plain.

Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

HAY KNIVES, Gate Hinges and Latches, at

Nov. 23, 1850. RUFUS REED.

SLEIGH BELLS and Shakes, a good assortment, at the Cheap Hardware store. RUFUS REED.

BRASS & GLASS Curtain Pins, of different patterns, at

Nov. 23 1850. RUFUS REED.

MESSENGER PAPER, 60 and 35 feet, with folding handles, at No. 3 Reed House. RUFUS REED.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! and Cassimeres from Auction. I have on hand a larger stock than ever of Cloths and Cassimeres, which I purchased at auction, for cash at the lowest figures. As an evidence of it, I will sell a good

Dyed fin'sh'd Black Cloth for	$1 75	per Yard.
Green do from	$1 50 to 2 75	do
Brown do from	2 00 to 3 00	do
Blue (warranted Indigo,)	2 50	do
Drab for overcoats from	2 25 to 3 00	do
Olive, Green and Brown	2 50	do

Also, Black, Blue Black and Fancy Doe Skin Cassimeres from $1 to $2 per yard. C. M. TIBBALS.

WANTED—500 bush. Dried Apples,
500 yds. Domestic Flannel,
2,000 pairs Wool Socks,
2,000 lbs. Wool Yarn, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods at the lowest figures.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

5000 Yards Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings for sale from 6¼ to 12 cents per yard, by C. M. TIBBALS.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Book Store of O. SPAFFORD

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. n29

PULVERISED POTATO STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., *for sale by* Fr., January 25, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Tailoring Done in New York Style.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the finest style, as he employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the cry of slop shop (alias slaughter-house) cut and make," he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him that do not fit, to pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good materials will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dresser Frock Coat,	$6 00
" Sack "	5 00
" Over "	5 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vest,	1 50

N B—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct. 5. JOHN GOALDING.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in this line. Drawings and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores, Farmers' Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Shop Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1850. M. S. PETTIT.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT

Keystone Paper Mills.

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN.

MR. ELIJAH MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 10.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Panel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Forstner, Firmine and Duckshill Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Beachs and Rule, Auger Bitts, Augers, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n31

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from the well known Manufactory, for sale at eastern prices by the Box. Also, a full assortment kept on hand, and dealers and others will do well to call and examine qualities and prices for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 8, 1850. 51

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House. R. REED

LAMPS! Lamps! of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House. R. REED.

SOLAR Lamps, Girandoles, Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, &c., of variety at G. LOOMIS & CO.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at EAGLE'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following viz:

Sugars.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

Coffee.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rio.

Molasses.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

Teas.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial ten in 25 pound cadies for family use.

Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanner Oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

Forty kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.

Tobacco.—100 dozen Schult's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, Bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing scales purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*as manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,		$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,		40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,		35
Do. do. do.	with hoisting lever	
	and wheels on trucks,	40
Do. do	1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do.	do. on trucks, with hoisting lever	33
Fairbanks' American Scale, 1200 lbs.		33
Do. do.	do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do.	do. 1500 lbs. on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do.	do. 800 lbs.	18
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs.		20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,		6
Do do. 2 oz. to 25 lbs., platform & Scoop,		10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ¼ oz. to 30 lbs. draft,		6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 26, 1849. 6

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which may be found Iron and Steel of all sizes; Ground Boxes, Melechi Chains, Axes, Vises, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, Hasteels, brass bands, coal, hoe, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut nails from 3d. to 40d., barrel, floor, fence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinges, friction rollers, mullery mill, cross cut and circular saws, shovels, spades, hoes, wrenches of various patterns, a good assortment of MECHANICS TOOLS, Broadaxes (Barton & Simon's) adzes, planes and plane irons, Screw and Nail hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, *chisels*, (Barton's) gouges, squares, auger bitts, augur and chisel handles, bed screws, sash, knobs, and panel, compass, felloe, tenon and rip saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels, box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

Erie Sept. 28. No. 3, Reed House.

JOHN ANDERSON & Co's.—Universal & Co's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco for sale wholesale or retail by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FAMILY BIBLES.—A choice lot of family bibles, the best in town, just received and for sale uncommon cheap by, O. SPAFFORD.

Dec. 7, 1850.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest finish, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Dec. 12, 1850.

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, having obtained a supply of Veretis, Schieffelin & Co.'s "Powdered Extra Medicines," is prepared to fill up Physician's prescriptions. Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night.

PERKINS' TEAS.—A new supply of these superior Teas, fresh and warranted to suit, just received by J. H. BURTON

1851. OPENING THE CAMPAIGN. 1851

THE holydays made a joyful havoc with the fixins at Loomis & Co's; however, Thornton Flower's Express brings them to-day a splendid fresh lot of all the new and fancy things from New York which will be kept exhibited for a short time, in those new Show Cases for the benefit of their friends, and all who are desirous of feasting their eyes upon fine JEWELERY, for instance Gold Watches and Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, all of the latest style of beauty and design. If any should feel disposed to buy, the Music will be warranted first rate and the excitement kept up to the close of the campaign.

In addition to the Sights for Nothing at their store, the Manufactory has the best of Workmen, who make to order Silver spoons —Jewelry in all its branches, and Engraving, at their manufactory, Court, Corporation and Societies Seals; in short, any critical or curious job done on short notice. Watch making and repairing carefully executed by experienced hands. To this branch particular attention is given.

Call in and take a peep—now is the time for choice bargains.

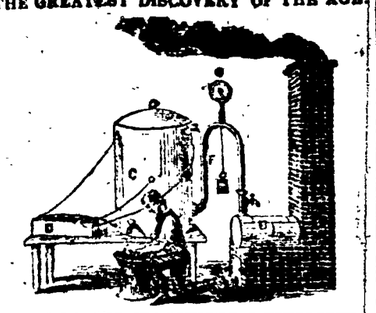
N. B.—California Gold and old silver bought at the highest price. G. LOOMIS & CO.

State street nearly opposite Empire Stores.

Erie, Jan. 16, 1851.

STATIONARY.—Letter and Cap paper, common and hand laid, plain and ruled, also, gilt edged, plain and fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, note and letter at CARTER'S.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. HUBBELL, a noted Physician; who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last ten months. Dear Sir, S. BUELL—Sir, I wrote to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Doct. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

CASE 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

CASE 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was *first attacked by malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 5 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very *dangerous* situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

CASE 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald for many years*; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is at out 50 years.

CASE 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Asthma from his cradle. I had the benefit of the Medical advice of the Physicians, without effect. He was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment.—This was four months ago, and I the lady (a Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.—I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients so *nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 15 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit, and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Doct. Murry, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure.* I have also used it beneficially in several cases of Erysipelas. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone.

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours, BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

Agust 17, 1850. E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent. 1y14

DOCTOR LA CROIX.

OLD GALEN'S LOCK DISPENSARY—No. 81 Liberty, upstairs, Arch st. Buildings, established for the prevention and regimal of several diseases WITHOUT MERCURY.

DR. LA CROIX, continues to be consulted confidentially, upon those diseases of the human frame of a private nature, viz: Syphilis, Gonorhœa, Gleets, Lues, Scirrhus, Stricture, Impotency, Seminal Weakness both recent and inveterate cases of the Womb, Nervous Debility, Mercurial diseases Gravel, Nodes, Caries, Rheumatism, Ulceration of the Glans, Tubais, Throat, Nose and Limbs, Syphilitic fruiter Inflamed Eyes Impotent or gradual wasting away of the powers of life, night sweats, swelling of the cords caused by improper and unwise treatment of disease, whether mild or malignant, and from an experience of thirty years, he fails to the relief of any one physician, he is enabled to warrant a perfect and lasting cure, in any and in all cases of the above named diseases.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There is a habit which boys fetch each other at the academy or college, a habit indulged in when by himself, in solitude, growing up with the boy to manhood; few of those who indulge in this pernicious practice are aware of consequences until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings and vague fears in the mind. The individual becomes restless, and if unable to labor with necessitous vigor, or to apply himself to study, his steps are tardy and weak, he is dull, irresolute, the countenance is dow neast, the eyes without natural lustre, shamefacedness is apparent.

IF THE VICTIM

Be conscious of the cause of his decay, and quit it, he suffers under the most terrible nocturnal and involuntary emissions, the system weaken and shatter him, producing venereal and physical prostration. If he emancipates himself before the practice has done its worst, and enters matrimony, his marriage is unfruitful, and his sense tells him that this is caused by his early follies.

YOUNG MEN,

Let no false modesty deter you from making your cause known to one who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend you. He who places himself under Dr. La Croix and his treatment, may reliably confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and in whose bosom will be ever locked the secret of his patient.

There are very few persons in the world in whom it is safe to repose confidence, especially in cases of a delicate nature. The many pretenders to medical science with which the country is filled, and the many disappointments to which the unfortunate are subjected by consulting such men, renders it a matter of more *justice to caution the public against them*, and point them to the sure *ways of a regular*, which is under the management of the celebrated Dr. La Croix, No. 81 Liberty st. Buffalo, N. Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female imposters, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurious effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and *